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OBSERVATIONS
UPON
Emigration to Upper Canada,
BEING
THE PRIZE ESSAY
FOR WHICH WAS AWARDED
A GOLD MEDAL,
FROM THE U. CANADA CELTIC SOCIETY.

BY JOSEPH NEILSON.



KINGSTON:
Printed at the Office of the Chronicle and Gazette.

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1837.

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THE EASTERN

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EMIGRATION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Emigrant, who is leaving the land of his fathers, in quest of a home in the Western World, is liable to form expectations so sanguine and extravagant that they are seldom, if ever, realized. Hope gilds the prospect in a borrowed light, and experience is often accompanied with disappointment. The indiscretion of people who have settled in Canada, and who in writing to their friends at Home, give glowing descriptions of every thing in the New World, the representations of men engaged in land and other speculations, and the thousand rumors that from different sources reach the ear of the emigrant, all tend, in a greater or less degree, to lead him to erroneous conclusions. Animated with expectation, and confident of success, he embarks for the land of promise with feelings not unlike those of the youth just setting out in life,—all before him seeming bright and flattering; but, as he advances the illusions dissolve, and the land that was thought to be one of ease and plenty, proves to be rather the reverse. The feelings of the adventurer lose their wonted buoyancy and ardor, while surveying the rugged aspect of uncultivated nature, and realizing the difficulties, labors, and privations almost inseparable from a first settlement in the wilderness.

That persons possessing different constitutions, habits, and feelings, should, even after having explored a country, come to opposite conclusions, and speak of it in terms too partial, or too unfavorable, according as they have been successful or otherwise, is by no means a matter of surprise; and certain it is that representations coming from these various sources, will be of no fixed character, and will often do injustice to the Country as well as to the Emigrant.

To obviate, in some measure, the difficulties under which the emigrant labors, and to relieve him from the danger of being misled by those who have an interest in exciting groundless expectations,—to enable him to obtain a correct knowledge of Upper Canada, and show him what real advantages he may derive by emigrating thither,—to offer him such suggestions and advice as would lead him to employ his time, and expend his capital, in the manner most likely to ensure success—form the leading objects of this Essay. The facts and opinions advanced are either the result of the writer's own observations during a long residence in the country, or have been collected from other sources,* and have been carefully examined and satisfactorily authenticated.

Of all the evils which fall to the lot of the emigrant, disappointed hope is the most fatal and injurious. It exerts a blighting influence on the heart of its victim, and renders him an object of pity. Though he may be surrounded by advantages that might be improved and prospects that might be realized, yet being disappointed in his first expectations, he wanders on, indulging in romantic recollections of the country he has left behind, and instituting illiberal comparisons between it and the place of his adoption. Instances of this kind are but too numerous, and the efforts used by some to mislead the unwary stranger are cruel and unjustifiable in the extreme. In the prosecution of this work, however, care will be used to advance nothing that might have a tendency to induce the reader to form too exalted an opinion of the country—its prospects or resources—and sedulously to avoid indulging in any high-wrought descriptions, which, although true, in the main, might create unreasonable expectations. The writer hopes to divest himself of every thing like enthusiasm, and be guided

* An acknowledgment is due from the author to A. C. Buchanan, Jun., of the Emigrant Department at Québec, and to A. B. Hawke, Chief Emigrant Agent at Toronto, for their kindness in furnishing him with much of the local information embodied in these pages.

only by reason, and to describe things as they really are, instead of as he may wish them to be.

Whilst treating upon Upper Canada, we might furnish much interesting matter for the natural philosopher, the botanist, the geologist and the mineralogist, all of whom may here find ample means of exercising their respective talents. The design of our work, however, forbids our indulging in any of these pleasing speculations, and confines our attention to such topics as are most likely to prove beneficial to the general reader, to whom it is presumed our labors will not be the less acceptable, although the subjects discussed and style adopted may be such as are suited to the most ordinary understanding. We shall, therefore, endeavor to render the general character of the work useful rather than learned.

General Reflections upon Upper Canada.

In making some general observations upon this Province, we must be allowed to speak of it as an interesting, rising country, yet in its infancy, but full of promise. It has been so highly blessed by a beneficent Providence, that when its natural resources become fully developed, and all its peculiar advantages improved, it will doubtless be regarded as a most important part of the British Empire. It is, indeed, a favored land; for with all the advantages by which it has been distinguished, it cannot be said to have inherited any one prominent blemish to mar the perfection of its character, or retard the prosperity of its inhabitants. It has no bleak and barren mountains; no inarable bogs; but almost every acre of land is adapted either for the raising of grain, or the pasturing of cattle; and there is nothing in our physical or geographical situation unfavorable to our agricultural pursuits. Nor are we less favored in having a mild and equitable form of government.—We can complain of no exactions—are burthened with no taxes—oppressed with no tythes;—justice is administered alike to all; our persons are safe, our property secure; and the proprietor of the soil—a distinction to which every industrious man may aspire—can boast of an independence, and enjoy the fruit of his toil without molestation.

The number of resident inhabitants in this Province, according to the latest returns, is 350,000, a majority of whom are cultivators of the soil. This part of the population, however, bears but a small proportion to the field that lies open before them, inviting their operations. Our settlements are extensive, it is true, and some Districts of the Province may be said to be in a high state of cultivation; but still there are large tracts of most excellant land lying in different sections of the country, unappropriated and unimproved. It is exceedingly difficult, owing to its irregular shape and imperfect surveys, to form a correct estimate

of the quantity of land in the Province. That part of it, however, which extends from the eastern extremity of the Province to the upper part of Lake Erie—a distance of 560 miles, its mean breadth being about 146 miles—includes in superficial extent 51,326,400 acres. This estimate takes in the numerous Lakes and streams which intersect the country, and cover at least 16 millions of acres. These waters are in most cases connected, or lie so contiguous as easily to admit of being united by canals so as to form an uninterrupted water communication through almost every section of the country.

Every observer, while examining the map of this Province, must be astonished at the size and number of our Lakes and Rivers. Beginning at the western extremity of the Province, he finds the Detroit, Thames, Grand, and St. Clair Rivers—Lake Huron, Lake Simcoe, Lake Sinclair, and others, and may trace those four mighty Lakes—the Superior, which is 1500 miles in circumference,—the Michigan, nearly 1000 miles round—the Huron, somewhat larger, and the Erie 600 miles, all uniting their world of waters, and rushing down the Niagara Falls, and mingling with the Ontario. Thence they flow onward into the St. Lawrence, which, in its majestic course, passes Montreal and Quebec, and, after expanding to the width of 90 miles, is lost in the Atlantic. Thus has nature formed a most magnificent highway to the Ocean, extending the whole length of the Provinces, down which the tide of our commerce may flow in its course to the foreign markets. The Niagara Falls, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence above Montreal, have hitherto been impediments to the navigation of these waters. These difficulties are now measurably overcome. The Welland Canal forms a link of connection between Lake Erie and the Ontario, so that the Falls no longer form any serious impediment to the conveyance of merchandise. The dangers and difficulties of the St. Lawrence may now be avoided by the successful operation of the Rideau Canal uniting the Ottawa and other waters, and forming a grand communication from

Kingston to Montreal. We have thus the advantage of two routes from the Upper to the Lower Province, to either of which we may give the preference. The improvement of the St. Lawrence, a work of great magnitude now in progress,—will greatly increase our facilities of communication, and render our access to the Ocean, uninterrupted and complete.

From these hints it must be plain to the most superficial observer that this Province enjoys advantages which must eventually lead to wealth and prosperity. To this country, now rising from the condition of an obscure Colony, and bidding fair to take her stand as a most valuable portion of the British possessions, and hourly improving in all that can give permanency to wealth and security to happiness, we may safely invite the Emigrant. If he has wealth, let him come, for we know of no country where the capitalist—be his means large or small—may find better opportunities of making profitable investments and rising in the world. If he is poor, but sober and industrious, let him come, for he may secure a golden harvest from his labors, and enjoy the comforts and even the luxuries of life. Here, enterprise, when properly directed, never fails to ensure the desired return, and real merit ever meets its just reward. Much has been accomplished among us in the way of improvement; but infinitely more remains undone, to effect which an accession of means from some external source is indispensable.

The redundant wealth and population of England, Ireland, and Scotland could not be better appropriated than by being directed to Upper Canada. Emigrants from those countries, in coming here, are sure of being welcomed, encouraged, protected. They come not to a foreign nation, but merely to another part of that Empire in which they were born, and to which they glory in having been, and may yet remain, faithful subjects. They come, not to a land of strangers, for thousands of their fellow-countrymen, of kindred faith and feeling, have led the way, and now stand with open arms ready to receive them;—they come,

not to seek a precarious toleration from repulsive and jealous authority, but to be welcomed by the Government, and enjoy its favor and patronage. Here they may participate in all the privileges of British subjects, and enjoy the blessings of religious liberty :—their industry rewarded, their integrity respected, their enterprise encouraged without any illiberal tests and odious exclusions, and shackled by no other restraints than such as are the result of just and necessary laws.

That the climate of Upper Canada is mild and favorable, the most superficial observer may infer from the prevailing health and vigor of its inhabitants ;—that the soil is prolific, is evident from the teeming abundance of its harvests, as well as from the immense growth of its forests ; and that our commerce may yet attain an important character, has already been proved from the magnificence of our rivers, the number and convenience of our harbors, and those facilities of inland communication, and foreign intercourse so desirable to the trading world.

Our exports to the Mother Country at present chiefly consist of lumber, ashes, and agricultural produce. The former, although now forming an important item in our trade, must in time diminish, even although no other cause for its decay should arise than the natural decrease of stock. Our forests are extensive, but not inexhaustible ; and this trade cannot always continue to yield us the profit it at present does. The same remark may in some measure apply to ashes. The quantity of this article furnished by us to the market must be lessened as the country becomes stripped of its timber. So that viewing the subject in its true light, and comparing the present with the future, it is evident that the character of this Province is decidedly agricultural, and that from this source, we must obtain the means of permanent support. The produce thus derived will, no doubt, not only exceed our own wants, but will in time yield us abundant wealth. It is the avowed opinion of men who have been attentive observers, that our surplus produce will be fully sufficient, at no dis-

tant day, to supply the British markets. This, however, mainly depends upon our own exertions. Nature has been bountiful, but still it remains for us to improve the resources of the country, and render it eminent for the quantity and value of its productions.

PRODUCTIONS, SOIL, &c.

We shall now proceed to make some general observations upon the natural and agricultural productions of the country, and the different kinds of soil favorable to their growth; some knowledge of which may be useful to the emigrant. Our remarks upon these subjects, we would premise, must necessarily be limited and imperfect. To do any thing like justice to agriculture, as a science, would require a work of some size, devoted entirely to the subject; whereas in the present instance, we can only attempt to lay before the reader such facts as will be necessary to enable him to form a correct estimate of the agricultural character of the country, and such plain, practical hints as may be useful to the inexperienced settler.

Wheat is a staple production of Upper Canada, and is cultivated with great success. The clay and loamy soils which abound in almost every section of the Province, are peculiarly favorable for the growth of this valuable grain. The quantity of seed necessary varies from one and a half to two bushels per acre; lands that have been newly cleared, or are very rich, requiring less than those which are not so prolific. The produce varies from 20 to 50 bushels per acre, according as the crop is successful or otherwise. Wheat is worth from three shillings and six pence to five shillings a bushel, and in most cases amply repays the labor and expense of cultivation.

The preparation of the ground for a crop is comparatively simple, but must vary according to existing circumstances. The newly cleared lands produce abundant crops with no other cultivation than merely the free use of the harrow to cover the seed. But when the soil has been

much in use, and has become exhausted, a toilsome and particular mode of cultivation must be adopted to ensure a good crop. The clay ground requires more care than the loam, and must be finely pulverized. This is effectually performed by plowing and harrowing, but care must be used not to plough it whilst too wet, as it will concrete into hard clots, not easily broken. In Autumn, however, it is advisable to turn up the clay land, even though it may be wet, as the action of the frost upon it during the winter is exceedingly beneficial. The practice of fallowing lands is now getting into general use, and abundantly repays the toil of the farmer. It effectually meliorates and pulverizes the soil,—gives an opportunity to the vegetable parts to putrify; and checks the growth, and, in most cases, entirely extirpates the weeds and noxious plants that infect the soil. Fallowing, however, is to be recommended with some limitation, for experience proves that some light and thin soils receive detriment rather than benefit from frequent ploughing in summer, when the sun exhales the nutritive particles in great abundance. Sandy lands, under good management, often produce good wheat, but cannot bear a frequent repetition of crops. Wheat is often raised with little labor by sowing it after a crop of peas, or Indian corn, and if the land is rich, the effort may be successful.

Rye and Indian Corn are cultivated to a great extent in this Province, and generally flourish best in dry, warm, sandy, or loamy soils. They do not succeed well on clay or cold flat lands. They form an economical substitute for wheat in the article of bread, and the prices they generally command in the markets are sufficient to remunerate the cultivator. Corn is very useful to the farmer who is raising pork, the quality of which it greatly heightens and improves. It is also worthy of remark, that a crop of Corn has a favorable effect upon the soil which it leaves in a proper condition for a crop of wheat or barley. Corn is planted in May, and is generally gathered in September. It yields from 30 to 60 bushels from the acre. When the stalks of a corn crop are cut up before being affected with

the frost, and well preserved, they are very nutritious and answer an excellent purpose for the wintering of cattle.

Barley is a valuable grain, for which the climate of this Province is peculiarly favorable. It grows best upon soil that is dry and healthy, rather light than stiff, but yet of sufficient tenacity and strength to retain the moisture. A light rich loam finely pulverized, will produce an abundant crop. From one and a half to two bushels of seed are sown to the acre. The produce of barley varies from 30 to 60 bushels per acre.

Oats are raised in abundance in this Province. Bread made of Oatmeal has not been generally introduced as yet among our laboring classes, but it is certain that such economy, if practised, would be a great saving of wheat for transportation, and the profits of the farmer would be materially increased. This crop costs the farmer comparatively little labor or expense. Oats do well upon any kind of soil, from the stiffest clay, to the poorest sandy and gravelly land, in a favorable season, and should never be sown upon ground rich enough for barley or wheat.

Peas do well upon sandy, dry, light soils, and on clay and loams that are not over rich, and their growth rather tends to improve and meliorate the soil than to exhaust it. Peas are very useful in the rearing and fattening of swine, and well repay the labor of cultivation.

The different kinds of grain, however, which it is advisable for the farmer to raise, must depend upon the nature of the soil he cultivates, and the demand that may be made in the markets. Immediate profit should not be his only study. There are certain modes of cultivation which experience has proved to be useful, and to which the emigrant who becomes a proprietor of the soil, should devote his attention. He should constantly strive to keep his lands in good order, and by a regular system of manuring and constant rotation of crops, render them continually fertile. Sufficient attention is not paid by Canadian farmers generally to the manuring of lands, and yet such is their natural fertility that crops continue to be abundant. Lands,

must, however, become exhausted under the present management, and agriculturalists will be compelled to resort to proper means for keeping up their fertility. To effect this, we have abundant materials. Through most parts of the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland and Niagara Districts, the soil rests on beds of limestone, lying in horizontal strata a few feet below, and sometimes rising above the surface. This may be manufactured into lime by an easy process of calcination, and applied to enrich and vivify the soil.

Gypsum and Marl abound more or less in almost every district in the Province, and may be used successfully as manures. With us these things have been less needed, and are consequently less valued than in older countries. The utility of plaster, as an assistant to our lands, has been fully proved, however, by numerous experiments within our own knowledge; and this article will undoubtedly in time be universally in use. Lime and Marl are very beneficial in unbinding tenacious and clayey soils, but upon ground worn out by continual tillage, a free application of calcareous and saline stimulants should be avoided. To such grounds, barn and stable manure should be freely applied, its effect upon the soil being more natural and efficacious. Vegetable manures may also be used with advantage.—Thus in fallowing a piece of ground, a crop of buckwheat may be sown, and when it has grown to its full size may be carefully turned under with the plough, and prove an assistant to the soil. Unless, however, the emigrant should settle in some of the oldest Districts in the Province, and upon land long cultivated, he will not find it necessary at first to devote much attention to manuring. The surface of our land is composed of vegetable matter, the deposit of decayed leaves which have been collecting for ages, and will yield many successive crops without requiring manure. But continual cropping must at length impoverish any soil, however fertile it may have been at first, and the settler should apply moderate quantities of manure to his fields before they begin to fail, and thus keep them in a good and healthy condition.

Every crop of grain tends, in a greater or a less degree, to exhaust the soil, and the effect produced by each is peculiar to itself. Hence the utility and necessity of change. Crops of the same kind should not be had on one piece of ground in continued succession, especially those of wheat and barley, which absorb great nourishment from the soil, and tend to render it barren and degenerate. On the contrary, different crops should follow each other in succession. Thus wheat should be preceded by a fallow, or a crop of corn, or peas, and followed by barley, rye, oats, &c. and if, in connection with this rotation, proper attentions are paid to manuring, the soil will retain its strength and fertility. The farmer should be particular in the selection of seed, and one great source of improvement consists in changing it from one soil to another, and even in conveying it from a distance.

But in addition to the benefit that the soil derives from a judicious system of manuring, and a regular rotation of crops, we have yet to mention an effectual mode of reviving the fertility and restoring the strength of lands, by seeding them down for pastures or meadows. The low lands in this Province are so favorable for the raising of hay, that while the price of labor remains as high as at present, no lands yield a better profit than those of meadow. The higher lands are not so natural for grass, and require some artificial assistance, and the seeding of them is to be recommended chiefly on account of its affording a rest to and reviving the soil. Crops of clover should be had on all high lands, which will yield abundantly even after the soil has been too much exhausted to produce other grasses. Land should never be allowed to lie idle without being seeded down for pasturage or meadow. Should the soil rest but one year it will be greatly revived and even in cases of extreme exhaustion it requires but a few years to bring it again to a state of strength and fertility. Sufficient attention is not paid to this subject by Canadian farmers generally, and we are therefore the more anxious to press its utility and importance upon the new settler.

There are a great variety of esculent roots and plants cultivated in this Province, and for which the soil and climate are peculiarly favorable. Potatoes, Sweedish Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbage, &c., deserve particular attention. They afford such an abundant crop in proportion to the limited extent of ground occupied, and the amount of labor required, and are so valuable for the rearing and fattening of cattle, that every observer must be surprised that their cultivation has not become more general. An error prevails among our agriculturalists that requires correcting. They confine their attention too much to the cultivation of grain, and neglect the rearing of stock, which, under proper management, would prove far more remunerative. It would not impoverish the soil, like continual gleanings of crops, and would be attended with much less labor and expense. It is a prevailing notion, that stock cannot be kept to any extent except by those who have extensive meadow lands; whereas it is not to this source that we are to look for the chief means of wintering and fattening cattle, but to the cultivation of those roots to which we have been referring. The farmer may thus derive from a small piece of ground more nutritive substance than would be produced by a large meadow. Let not the stranger, while listening to the fact that great quantities of the Beef sold in our markets come from the neighboring State, suppose that this is owing to any disadvantages under which we labor, but merely to want of management on the part of our farmers, who have not devoted sufficient attention to the subject. This being the case, it became our duty to point out the existing defect and the proper remedy.

In addition to the reasons already assigned in favor of the cultivation of field roots and vegetables, we have yet to mention the influence they exert upon the soil, and which should strongly recommend them to the attention of every practical agriculturalist. By planting those vegetables whose roots enlarge to a considerable bulk, the ground is constantly acted upon by the swelling roots, and thus the growing crop itself may be equal to ordinary ploughing.

Many of these plants (potatoes, turnips, &c.) contribute greatly to the melioration of the soil. They sink their roots to such depth that by continual swelling, they answer the purpose of loosening and pulverising the earth, and indeed, their whole influence upon the soil is so redeeming and healthy, that they effectually prepare the way for other kinds of grain.

Among the productions natural to this Province, and the cultivation of which is somewhat neglected, may be mentioned Broom Corn and Hops. The former may be cultivated with peculiar success, and would afford great profit. Hops grow in this country almost spontaneously. In most townships were the vines once planted, they would continue to improve for a number of years, with very little trouble or expense. This article is continually in use by our brewers, and is purchased in quantities of the Americans; and it is indeed a matter of surprise that little or no efforts are made to supply the market.

The tobacco plant grows abundantly in the upper sections of the Province, and will doubtless, ere long, become an important item in our trade with the Mother Country. The soil most favorable to its growth, is a rich, black, or sandy loam. The process of curing is simple, and soon learned. The same kind of soil is well adapted to the raising of hemp and flax, of which we might produce abundance.

We have mentioned these things as worthy of the especial attention of the settler, and regret that we are not at liberty to enter more at length into their discussion. We have only to add that the new settler should, when entering upon his agricultural labors, confine his attention principally to those productions for which our soil and climate are acknowledged to be most favorable, and as opportunities present themselves, by experiments, and test the utility of those vegetables and plants to which we have been referring, and the growing of which is too generally neglected. He should guard against venturing upon uncertain ground, in his first efforts, when the slightest fail-

ure would be most severely felt; and even after having surmounted his early difficulties, he should use experiments with great caution. When he has, however, satisfied himself by repeated trials, that his soil is favorable to the growth of those esculent roots herein recommended, and finds that they afford him a reasonable profit, he may then, with safety and propriety, devote a greater share of his attention to their cultivation.

Our forests abound with a great variety of timber of the most luxuriant growth, which clearly indicates the different kinds of soil. Thus Maple, Black Birch, Ash, Cherry, Elm, Oak, Walnut, &c. generally grow on deep, black, loamy soil. When the Pine, Hemlock and Fir, grow intermixed with other trees, the clay will be found to preponderate; but when these grow alone, the soil will prove sandy. This is also the case where the Oak and Chestnut are the only trees.

The Hemlock grows generally in moist, swampy situations, and on soil of inferior quality. The Maple, Beech, Basswood, and Cherry, grow together upon land that is considered good, and when the Maple and Basswood most prevail, the soil is regarded as of a superior quality. The Beech, when growing mostly alone, as frequently happens on elevated grounds, denotes a thin light soil. In general the size and height of the different kinds of timber sufficiently denote the strength and power of the corresponding soils on which they grow. It requires, however, considerable experience to be able to form a correct estimate of the value of lands even by these various indications, and the emigrant will do well, when making selections, to form his opinions with some deliberation.

Various kinds of fruit trees flourish in this Province, and although we have not the advantages enjoyed in this respect by more southern latitudes, yet this part of our productions is important. The Apple is our most valuable fruit, and grows abundantly in most sections of the Province. Orchards, it is true, are not to be met with throughout the country as generally as might be expected,

but this is not owing to any thing unfavorable in the soil or climate ; but mostly to the negligence of the people. It naturally requires some time for trees to come to maturity ; whereas, if they could be rendered productive in one year, they would not be overlooked as at present. The emigrant who is going upon a farm of his own, should plant out a few trees, as soon as he is able, and by constant attention and gradual additions, he will, in a few years, have a thriving orchard, without really feeling the labour or expense. We should press this subject upon him as worthy of particular attention, well knowing that in no other way would he so materially augment the value of his farm.

On the Bay of Quinte, in the Midland District, there are many extensive orchards ; and here, also the pear grows abundantly. The Niagara District is peculiarly favorable for the growing of apples, and throughout the Western section of the Province, peaches grow to great perfection. Plums, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Grapes, Walnuts, Chestnuts, (in some parts) Filberts, Melons, Cucumbers, &c. &c. abound in all their richness and abundance in every section of the Province, and afford us that luxurious variety so necessary to comfort and happiness. The greatest epicure could not desire more ; but we are not confined even to these, for although this is a new country, it affords for those who choose them, many of the luxuries of foreign parts. Emigrants, therefore, who have been accustomed to the good things of life, need not apprehend any serious privations here. They may, indeed, often have to dispense with some of the refined luxuries of the old world, but they will be sure of a double portion of the comforts of life in return.

From all this it will be readily inferred, that Upper Canada is not only an agricultural, but also a productive country. To what extent its productive character may be developed, and applied to the support of the human kind, remains to be seen. Its vast resources, its superior advantages are

subjects worthy of the contemplation of the economist, the statesman, the philosopher. Let these solve the query, and determine to what extent the mighty, though yet slumbering energies of this Province may be rendered subservient to the interests of the Parent state, and decide how far our productions may fill the markets of foreign lands. Let those who are versed in the mysterious lessons of the rise of nations, name the limits beyond which this rising country cannot pass, and say what mighty multitudes of strangers may yet find a home in this Province, without becoming burthensome. In these speculations we cannot now indulge. We must content ourselves with merely stating the existing facts of the case, and leave the reader to make his own comments. It has frequently been remarked by intelligent observers, from England, that this Province would be able, by the produce of its soil, to maintain a greater population on the same extent than Great Britain. Perhaps this may appear quite probable when we remember that the husbandry at Home is in perfection, but is here deplorably imperfect; and that England has its downs, its moors, and its mountains, while, comparatively speaking, there is with us no such thing as waste and sterility.

CLIMATE.

In making our observations upon the climate of Upper Canada, we shall not content ourselves with stating the degrees of latitude, or by detailing meteorological accounts of particular phenomena, from which the ordinary reader would be able to draw but indefinite notions; but shall rather attempt to show the effect produced by the climate upon animal and vegetable existence. The peculiarities of the atmosphere, and its influence upon the soil, and upon the happiness of individuals, and the duration of life, must be important to the stranger, desirous of becoming acquainted with the country. The real value of any climate consists chiefly in the regularity of the growing seasons, as evinced by the perfection of its productions, and its salubrity as proved

by the health of its inhabitants, and when a country admits of the cultivation of all the necessities of life in perfection and abundance, we may reasonably regard that climate as a good one.

Climate is greatly affected by the prevailing winds, and also by the surface of the earth. The former must naturally conform to the latter. Upper Canada being a very level country, its winds sweep from a very great distance, and bring with them the mild or the unfavorable temperature of other countries. Our periodical winds are the North-East, North-West, and South-West. The latter generally prevails during the summer season. It passes over the lakes in its progress thither, and possesses more humidity than the other winds; and although it is generally moderate, is not as mild as it would otherwise be. It is a part of that vast ethereal stream which sweeps on in its uninterrupted course over the Ohio and the basin of the Mississippi, from the Gulph of Mexico, and coming from a warm region, dispenses warmth to the country over which it passes. This wind, in its immense course, passes without obstruction, there being along the St. Lawrence, around Ontario and Erie, and over the Ohio, one continued broad level, broken not even by the appearance of a mountain. The North-West winds sweeping across the frozen plains, and ice-bound hills in that part of the continent, gather an intense coldness, are peculiar for their dryness and elasticity, and are frequent in winter. The North-East winds are damp and chilly, but are less disagreeable than those which prevail at Boston and other places along the Atlantic.

Europeans generally dread a Canadian winter. This arises from mistaken views. We readily admit that our winters are long, and, at times, severe, but still they have peculiar advantages. This season of the year affords great facilities to the inhabitants of the country. The sleighing enables the farmer to transport his produce to market, and perform journeys to a distance with greater ease and facility, than could be otherwise done. The two or three

months' sleighing which we generally expect during each year, is hoped for by all, and dreaded by none, and seldom continues longer than is necessary for the business of the country. It is, moreover, a season in which pleasure and business combine,—a season of universal hilarity and health.

The snow which covers the ground during the winter, is exceedingly beneficial. It improves the soil by confining its natural warmth, which would otherwise escape, and cherishes and protects the vegetables and tender grain from the immediate action of the bleak winds, and intense cold, that would otherwise seriously affect their roots.

Our winters are peculiarly favorable to the health of the inhabitants. Even the occasional intense cold here is less felt than that of the British Isles, being dry, bracing, and invigorating, while the wintry air in England has great dampness, and is admitted to be more disagreeable to the feelings, and more trying to the constitution. Our coldest weather seldom continues its intenseness long, and even then the air is invariably dry and clear, and in no respect unfavorable to the health. In the State of Ohio and the territory of Illinois, even when the cold is severe, they can boast of no sleighing for business and pleasure, and the air is raw, damp and comfortless,—prejudicial to the health, and oppressive to the animal spirits. Although the climate in these places is milder than that of Canada, yet upon a comparison, no one can fail to give a decided preference to the latter. On the whole, the emigrant need not doubt the excellence of that climate which affords the pleasing variety of seasons prevailing in this Province, each being of but sufficient length to promote the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants.

The reader must bear in mind, however, that the climate varies in different sections of the country according to local and other circumstances, and that a statement of the relative latitudes of different places does not always furnish satisfactory evidence of climates. Thus it is well known that the climate of this Continent undergoes a great

change as we proceed from the Ocean into the interior. On the Mississippi side of the Alleghany Mountains, the air is admitted to be milder by two or three degrees than on the Atlantic side. The cold in Canada is less severe than it is in the same degrees of latitude in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Gentlemen of intelligence now residing on the Bay of Quinte, and who have lived many years near Albany, in the State of New York, express themselves confident that they experience no material difference in the climate of the two places. It is well known that the climate of the Atlantic States is much colder than the same parallels in the west of Europe. In the vicinity of large waters, in different sections of this Province, the climate is sensibly affected, and rendered more mild than at a distance. Also, lands lying in high and warm situations, gently declining towards the South, and sheltered from cold winds, are as different in warmth from lands otherwise situated as though they belonged to another climate.

It is believed by many, that the climate becomes more moderate as the country becomes stripped of its timber. The clearing of the forests, and the draining of marshes undoubtedly have a favorable influence. The sun is thereby enabled to do much in drying and warming the soil, and causing it to imbibe additional caloric during the summer, which will, of course, be given out gradually during the winter, thus materially aiding in equalizing the temperature of the atmosphere. The truth of this cannot be denied, and hence it is at once inferred, that the climate of the Province will become milder as our improvements extend, and so it undoubtedly would were it not for a counteracting cause which must be taken into the account. We have already mentioned that the prevailing winds in this country greatly affect the climate, and that the north-west wind, most common in the winter seasons, brings from the regions over which it passes an intense coldness, somewhat moderated by distance. As the country becomes cleared, the influence of this wind will be more generally felt, since the barriers which now in some degree interrupt its progress,

will be removed ; so that if certain causes on the one hand tend to moderate the atmosphere, a counteracting cause on the other hand tends to increase its severity, and in all probability the general temperature will remain much the same as at present.

It only remains to caution the Emigrant against allowing himself to be terrified by the tales that may reach his ear, about epidemic diseases, fevers and agues, which have prevailed here it is true, but are by no means to be attributed to any thing unfavorable in our climate. It is natural that some complaints should prevail in a new country on its first settlement, when the health of its inhabitants is exposed, and when grounds are first cultivated, in which there are great masses of decayed vegetable substances, and when the low and marshy grounds have not been drained of their stagnant waters. But as the country has been improved, these evils have fled ; and the Emigrant has now nothing to fear, provided his habits are as they should be.

Proper Persons to Emigrate.

From the preceding brief outline the stranger may, we trust, be induced to regard this Province as well worthy of the attention of persons wishing to emigrate from the British Isles, and that no other quarter to which they could turn their attention, offers such real advantages. Great, however, as these prospects really are, they are not so varied as to meet every individual case. There are some persons to whom these inducements do not apply, and who may do as well at home as in Canada.

Gentlemen who cannot endure privations, and perform labours for a time for the sake of a certain reward, nor sacrifice the refinement of polished life for a more substantial equivalent, will find little to encourage them here. They cannot do better than to come if they have abundant means, but if their object is to accumulate from moderate beginnings, they will not succeed without conforming to the nature and circumstances of the country. Those who continually dream of wealth and splendour, ease and luxury, and will not struggle hard for their attainment,—who prefer having a splendid air-castle in imagination, to a comfortable cottage in reality,—who prefer poverty at home to abundance in the wilderness; and who have no relish for the simple enjoyments and innocent pleasures of rural life, should never think of coming out to Canada. Those who aspire to stations in society above them, and will not adopt the real and patient mode of attaining that elevation,—who wish to figure as gentlemen on very small means, and aim at being fashionable rather than useful, will here find themselves out of their proper element. In short, the sickly, the shiftless, the idle, the timid, should never be encouraged to come to Upper Canada. If those who are in the decline of life and health, or have been so tenderly and delicately reared, that the rude wind is to them a dangerous visitant, should emigrate to this country, forming in the wildness of their imaginations de-

lusive schemes of future ease and comfort, they will bitterly repent the enterprise. If they have ample means, they may enjoy themselves in some of the old and improved settlements, but if they are without resources their hopes of success will fail, and to them the forest, with its ocean of trees, will appear dark, impenetrable, and immense. For the indolent and vicious, the prospect is still more unfavorable. Every thing here is carried forward with spirit and energy, and *those who would prosper, must be industrious. The idle need scarcely expect to be tolerated, and are ever sure of being despised.* The unanimous feeling of the community is against them, and their case will be not unlike that of the drone, which is by common consent *spurned and banished from the hive.*

But although the prospect may be unfavorable to some, yet *it is abundantly encouraging to others.* Men of industrious and sober habits—of an enterprising and persevering spirit—may be confident of doing well. Emigrants of this character, who come here with moderate and reasonable expectations, and press vigorously through the difficulties of early settlement, may become proprietors of the soil, and respectable members of society. Though the capital possessed by such an one be but small, yet he may soon find every necessary, every comfort of life, within his reach. Beef, Mutton, and Veal from his own pastures—Ham of his own curing—Venison from the adjacent forest—Fish fresh from the stream—Butter and Cheese from his own dairy; and the white loaf from his own wheat, may crown his bounteous board—the accumulated products of untiring though not unpleasant industry. The land upon which he resides may be his own, and all apprehensions of rent and removal, tythes and taxes, be forever banished from his mind. His improvements, as he is enabled to make them, are advancing his own interest,—he rises in importance as the country rises around him, and has the satisfaction of owning a home for himself, and for his children after him. The possession of permanent property creates a tie between the Emigrant and his adopted country,—awakens in his mind a

new train of energies and motives,—gives him hopes and feelings to which he was before a stranger, and becomes a source of exalted and real happiness. To attain this enviable condition, a few years of toil, perhaps of difficulty and distress may be required, but what is this compared with the happy consequences which ensue? How differently does such an one find himself situated from what he would have been had he remained at home! There he was dependant, but here independent;—there he was a tenant, but here he is the proprietor—the lord of the soil.

Those who have capital, and are young, and would enjoy the *luxury* of *embarking* in the world, or who have but a fixed and limited income, with a rising family to increase their expenses, without augmenting their means, should come to Canada. Money cannot be invested more securely and profitably than in a new, rising, improving country,—especially a productive one like Upper Canada. Here every thing is going forward, and hourly increasing in value, without danger of failure or revulsion. Mere matters of local and personal speculation may fail here as well as elsewhere, but those enterprises connected with real estate, which the settler will find most worthy of his attention, are not subject to much fluctuation or uncertainty. He may safely go on improving his lands, and thus enhance their value, and if fond of more active enterprises, may search for situations to erect Mills, Breweries, &c., and will have nothing to fear from these investments, if his plans are matured with care, and executed with prudence and economy. Too much caution, however, cannot be used, as a small error in beginning may prove seriously injurious. Capital, when once embarked, is not easily reclaimed, and though the Settler may recover from a false step, yet he may long feel its effects.

Emigrants who have trades suited to the country, will readily find employment. Shoemakers, Saddlers, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Stone Masons, are all included in this class, and should be encouraged to come to Canada. In most of our large Towns they may ob-

tain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Cy. per day in cash. They may also find jobs which they may undertake to advantage. They may preambulate the country, and find work in almost every part, and may thus become acquainted with the manners and the habits of the people. In this way, by gradual savings they may gain money to purchase lands; or if they bring means with them from Home, may become qualified to lay out capital to advantage.

Agricultural laborers of industrious and steady habits, may procure immediate employment. There is indeed a great scarcity of these men, and during the summer and fall months in particular, they need not be one day idle. They may obtain from £2 to £3 per month, and in harvest time an active hand may get 4s. or 5s. a day. Instances are not a few, within the writer's own acquaintance, where from such humble and laborious beginnings, emigrants have forced their way to affluence, and are now dwelling upon snug little farms of their own. *All that is required to ensure the success of this class is economy, perseverance, and industry.* Thousands of them, who are now enduring at Home the ills of biting poverty, and struggling for a small pittance, and a scanty subsistence, should be encouraged to emigrate. At home they have no other prospect than perpetual toil, and perpetual poverty, without the salutary influence of even momentary hope, or the exhilarating presentiment of better things to come. The gloom with which they are surrounded, is impervious. Through it no bright vista lights up the future. From them the smiles of fortune are for ever hid. Mirth and music, revelry and song are enjoyed by others, while to them belong the bitter tear, the unavailing sigh. The luxurious banquet of the rich, is spread with its costly abundance before their sight, but they are not permitted to participate. They are denied the common sympathies of their own species, linger on without worldly inheritance, and die without *worldly consolation*. Could they find their way across the Ocean, the despair which now hangs over their benighted minds, would be dispelled—a new existence would be imparted to

them, and a new world opened for their happiness and enjoyment.

Servants are scarce in Canada, and active persons, both male and female, may readily find places. Girls get from 10s. to 20s. per month with board and lodging, and the poor man who brings with him a large family, will find that every active boy, though not large enough for laborious employments, may still earn something beside his living. The father of a family, even though he may be too far advanced in life to emigrate on his own account, should come because of his family. His children may grow up here, acquiring some knowledge of the country, and become prosperous and happy.

To Gentlemen of literary taste and scientific attainments, desirous of travelling, this Western World presents many attractions. They will here find much that is worthy of contemplation. Here they may witness the first buddings, and may feel the original inspirations of nature;—here they may collect much that will be interesting, instructive, beneficial; and in making scientific observations, they will not find themselves following in the footsteps of others, but occupying new ground. The usual tour through Europe, notwithstanding its splendid advantages, has long since become stale.—*There*, there is nothing new to invite, nothing original to instruct, nothing strange to surprise. Every inch of ground has been gone over, every object examined, every curiosity described by thousands, and the traveller sees nothing but what he anticipated. To an original thinking mind a tour to the West should have the decided preference. From the first eager gaze that the stranger casts upon the rising coast on entering the St. Lawrence, to the last lingering look, on leaving our shores, he will find nothing uninteresting or monotonous, but throughout all his wanderings he may enjoy one continual feast from the wild beauty of our varied prospects, the indescribable grandeur of our scenery, and the stern sublimity of nature. He may gaze upon the grand and imposing prospect of Quebec, and in his progress mark the clustering

villages, and rising settlements, which, as if by magic, burst upon his view. In coming up that noble river, the St. Lawrence, he may glance at its tumultuous rapids, and its Thousand Islands, or in taking the interior route by the Ottawa, may survey the gloomy, grand, diversified, romantic beauties of nature, ever inspiring and peculiar. He may wander as he will, contemplating the endless variety of prospects before him, from the majestic river, and thundering cataract to the rugged wild, and boundless forest, until his spirit is quite penetrated with the mysterious influence of elementary nature, and may return an altered man,—may return with a mind more bold in its efforts, and enlarged in its conceptions,—more elevated in its aspirations, and original in its powers, than would ever have been attained by the same time spent in the labored refinements and subduing luxuries of the Eastern World.

General Advice.

Persons emigrating to Upper Canada, should embark early in the season. The months of April and May are best. This will give him advantages over those who come out later. The agriculturist will have time to choose a location,—clear a small spot of ground for fall wheat—erect a dwelling, and provide in time to guard against the inclemencies of winter. The labourer will be equally benefited by an early passage. He will find wages higher and labor more abundant. But if the emigrant does not reach Quebec till late in the season, he will find difficulties gathering around him,—the bad roads will make it tedious and expensive travelling into the interior of the country,—a dreary winter will be coming upon him, while unprepared, and though he may select a farm, yet he can clear no land to sow wheat upon that autumn, and will be in effect a year behind those who come out early in the season. To the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, this hint is important. Persons whose means are ample, will not be so liable to suffer from a late passage, but even they would do well to embark in the spring.

To the Emigrant just resolving to come out to Canada, the undertaking must seem a great one. It is natural that the difficulties he is to encounter should start up before him, and occupy his mind continually. To exile himself from the scenes of his youth, which, under all circumstances, must be connected with pleasing associations,—to break off early attachments,—to cross the threatening ocean, and seek for a home and friends in a distant land, must necessarily require some forethought and preparation.

When persons engage a passage exclusive of provisions, the shipowner only furnishes water, fuel, and places for beds. Matresses and bedding will therefore be required for the voyage, and these will, of course, be valuable even after arriving here. No heavy cumbrous articles should be brought, as they cost more in freight than they are worth.

The baggage of the Emigrant should chiefly consist of bedding, wearing apparel, and such utensils for cooking as may be needed during the voyage. Without being profuse, the emigrant should be careful to provide a sufficient stock of provisions to last him at least 45 or 50 days, for although passages are performed in less time, yet ships are often even longer at sea. Persons who have been accustomed to the luxuries of the table, and can afford to provide abundantly for their comfort while at sea, may consult their own good sense and previous habits. They will do well to provide biscuit, cheese, pork, beef, herring, coffee, tea, sugar, flour, onions, &c. Even in cases where the captain engages to find provisions, it may not be amiss to provide some few articles that may be pleasant and useful at sea. Some fruit, such as Apples, Oranges, &c. would be found very agreeable, and in cases of sea-sickness great benefit would be derived from stimulating condiments—mustard, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, vinegar, peppermint drops, &c. Eggs may be preserved fresh during the voyage by covering the surface with greese or dipping the egg into varnish, the object being to exclude the air. Milk may also be kept by its being first boiled and then after adding some loaf sugar, being carefully sealed up in jars or bottles. The Emigrant must also have on hand a few simple medicines, as costiveness usually prevails at sea, and it has been found to be exceedingly useful to take physic after landing here, even though not sick. But of all the hints that can be given upon the subject of preparation, the most important is to *gather as much money as possible*, and then continually observe *steady economy in the expenditure*. Money would enable the Emigrant when he arrives here, to command innumerable advantages, and though the sum may be small, yet it will greatly aid in promoting a settlement.

From all the principal ports in the United Kingdom, vessels engaged in the timber trade are coming out to Canada every spring, and afford good accommodation for passengers. The Emigrant will find it the cheapest and most

convenient to take a passage from the port nearest to his residence. And now begins the necessity of caution. From the first step he takes towards embarking until his final settlement in this country, he must be hourly on his guard against fraud and imposition of every character. We would not have the Emigrant become unreasonably distrustful, but he had better be suspicious than credulous. He must beware of misplacing his confidence, or trusting too far to the assurances of strangers. There are Agents appointed for the purpose of advising and assisting the Emigrant, and to whom he may safely trust: but there are persons interested, and unprincipled, who will offer their advice, and profess much kindness, and yet have some sinister designs in view. The various schemes and frauds that may be planned against the stranger, must be met and counteracted by his own good sense and precaution.

Poor passengers formerly suffered greatly from the crowded state of vessels, and from the wretched accommodations afforded during the voyage. Their trials were so intense that multitudes who might have reached our shores in good health, came here worn out, impoverished, and diseased, and never, in innumerable cases, recovered from the fatal consequences of unexpected impositions. Masters of vessels were at liberty to engage as many passengers as they pleased, and, regardless of the lives of their victims, and intent only on profit, crowded their ships with such numbers, that suffering, disease and death became the lot of thousands. These difficulties and dangers were not to be avoided by any precautions it might be in the power of the poor Emigrant to use, and under such circumstances a voyage to Canada was an undertaking trying and perilous in the extreme. Fortunately these evils are now removed. Still, however, the recollection of them remains, and often excites unnecessary apprehensions in the minds of those who might otherwise be induced to emigrate. We would by no means intimate, that a voyage across the ocean is even now free from inconveniences and suffering, but merely that it is free from abuse and imposition, and

that the Emigrant may, by reasonable preparation on his part, ensure a passage at once safe and comfortable.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament (5th and 6th Wm. IV. chap. 53,) now regulates the conveyance of passengers, and effectually secures them from impositions. Ships are not allowed to carry more than three passengers to every five tons of the registry burthen,—must be five feet and a half between decks, provided with a sufficient quantity of water and provisions, according to the number of passengers on board, and must conform to certain other requirements, all of which greatly tend to promote the comfort of the Emigrant. Also the master of every vessel is to cause a table to be drawn up showing the respective prices that will be charged for provisions or stores that may be sold on board to passengers. This table is to be put up in some conspicuous part of the ship, to be examined by all, and on no account are its terms to be deviated from. Masters of vessels are liable to certain penalties should they land passengers without their consent, at a different place from that originally agreed upon. The Home Government has manifested the most unwearied solicitude to protect the Emigrant, and facilitate his passage to the Colonies. To this end, Emigrant Agents have been appointed in all the principal outports of the United Kingdom, whose duty it is to afford the Emigrant all necessary assistance and protection. J. D. Pinnoek, Esq. of London, has been appointed as General Agent to promote Emigration from England. This officer will afford facilities and information to parish authorities desirous of sending out laborers and others from their respective districts. He will also contract with ship owners for the passage of Emigrants, and secure to parishes, according to the provisions of the Poor Law Bill, an economical appropriation of funds, raised for the purpose of emigration. In Liverpool, Limerick, Leith, Greenock, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Sligo, Belfast, and Glasgow, Agents have been appointed, to whom the Emigrant may apply, and upon whose advice and instructions he may act with safety. The Agents of the Canada Company may be ap-

plied to, at the several ports, for advice and information. The Officers of Customs will generally be found ready to give every explanation in their power to persons desirous of emigrating. Poor people having the good sense to make their inquiries in a respectful manner, will never meet with a repulse, and by applying to none but gentlemen of respectability, will be safe from interested and fraudulent schemes.

It is important that the Emigrant should gather all possible information respecting the country, and should not neglect to avail himself of the assistance of the several Agents who, from their situations and opportunities, are most capable of satisfying his inquiries. The expenses of travelling must be a subject of interest to Emigrants, particularly those of the poorer class, and we shall take some pains to put them in possession of the necessary information on the subject. The cost of a passage from the British Ports to the Colonies is pretty well regulated by competition, and it is difficult to state the prices with precision; since they must naturally vary from time to time, according to existing circumstances. The prices of Cabin passage must conform to the nature of the accommodations the ship affords, and the price of the steerage must depend upon the facts of a full or a deficient complement of passengers having been obtained, and under all circumstances much depends upon the pains-taking inquiries and precautions of the parties concerned. Cabin passages cost from £10 to £20. The steerage passages from the East coast of Great Britain have generally been £6 with provisions, and £3 without. From Greenock, Liverpool, and most of the ports in Ireland, the charge is lower, being from £2 to £3 without provisions, and from £4 to £5 with them. The cost of provisions must depend upon their quality, and upon the length of time spent at sea. This item in the expenses will vary from £4 to £1 10s. The average cost of an adult from England to Quebec is now about £5, children under 14 years of age being half price, and those under 7 one third of the full price. Infants are free. The

Emigrant having a family may form an estimate of the probable expenses according to their age and numbers.

In the choice of the two routes from the British ports to Canada the Emigrant need not hesitate a moment. A few simple facts must at once suffice to prove that with the great body of Emigrants the Quebec route must have a decided preference over that by New York. A comparative statement of the expenses on each route is given below.* The Emigrant will find in all our principal towns Agents ready to counsel and assist him, and will every where among the people, meet with a spirit of kindness, of hospi-

*A TABLE,

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE EXPENSES FROM THE DIFFERENT BRITISH PORTS TO QUEBEC AND TO NEW YORK.

	TO QUEBEC.		TO NEW YORK.	
	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
Liverpool,	£14 0 0	£3 0 0	£25 0 0	£4 10 0
Bristol,	14 0 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	4 5 0
Limerick,	12 0 0	2 10 0	19 0 0	4 0 0
Leith,	12 0 0	2 10 0	18 10 0	4 0 0
Greenock,	14 0 0	3 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0
Dublin,	10 0 0	1 15 0	15 0 0	3 10 0
Cork,	11 0 0	2 5 0	18 0 0	4 0 0
Sligo,	12 0 0	2 10 0	18 10 0	4 5 0
Belfast,	10 0 0	1 5 0	15 0 0	3 10 0

EXPENSES TO TORONTO, U. C.

FROM QUEBEC.		FROM NEW YORK.	
From Quebec to Montreal,	£0 6 6	From New York to Albany,	£0 7 0
Montreal to Kingston,	0 10 6	Albany to Oswego,	0 15 0
Kingston to Toronto,	0 7 6	Oswego to Toronto,	0 7 6
Expenses and delay,	0 10 0	Expenses and delay,	0 10 0
	£1 14 6		£1 19 6

Although the items here mentioned are not stationary but vary annually more or less, yet the comparative difference between the charges on the two routes will remain about the same, and will convey an idea of the cost on either.

talities.—In the neighboring Republic, however, his situation would be very different. While travelling here even though in want, he meets with no cold rebuke, no bitter taunts about his poverty,—no unkind reflections on his country,—for we are all members of the same great family—subjects of the same King—but what right has he to expect these feelings in a land of strangers! Here the term pauper will never be applied to an Emigrant, however poor, and all are ready to give him credit for just intentions and good principles, without compelling him to pass through the ordeal of close scrutiny; but the Emigrant is not even permitted to land at New York until his circumstances are explained, and when doubts arise, security given that for a specific time he will not become burthensome upon public charity! What the Emigrant chooses to bring with him, is admitted at Quebec, without delay or ceremony, but at New York a duty of 30 per cent. is required. It is therefore, at once evident that the Quebec route has great advantages over the other, and thus it will doubtless continue as long as vessels engaged in the Timber Trade afford such peculiar facilities as at present, and as long as the Governments both here and at home, continue with such earnest solicitude to study the interests and comfort of Emigrants.

To all those who feel the importance of money, and have not an over abundance of that necessary commodity, a word of advice yet remains to be given. When engaging a passage on board a ship they should not suffer any vain feelings of the moment to get the better of their economy, and tempt them to take a Cabin passage. This might do well enough for single Ladies and Gentlemen possessed of abundant means, but for families it is attended with great expenses. Besides, this extravagance is but throwing money away, if they are ever so well supplied, since by partitioning off a portion of the steerage, (if allowed so to do,) the accommodation is rendered quite good, and what may be thus saved may go a great way towards purchasing an estate. During the voyage much of the distinction supposed to exist between cabin and other passengers is lost, and

when once they arrive here no one will think the better or worse of them on account of the part of the ship in which they chanced to come. Indeed, with the really worthy and discerning, they will be the higher esteemed for their economy, and will the sooner find their way to friendship and confidence.

When Emigrants arrive at Quebec, they should, in landing, avoid haste and confusion. They have the privilege of remaining on board the ship 48 hours after arrival, with their former accommodations, and it is the duty of the master of the ship to disembark the passengers with their luggage free of expense. The Emigrant should be tenacious of his rights, and promptly repel every attempt that may be made to impose upon him by deviating from the customary usage or existing agreement. Those who require any information, should at once consult the Emigrant Agent, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., from whom they may obtain useful and disinterested advice. They should avoid those petty Land Agents and scheming persons, who will beset them on their landing, and whose business it is to wheedle them out of their money, and mislead them by artful misrepresentations. They should distrust those, who, under various characters and specious pretences, give their opinions and offer their advice unsolicited, and whose seeming disinterestedness is but assumed to cloak their selfish purposes. If they want advice let them never apply for it elsewhere than to the Agents, who are invariably the Emigrant's real friends, or to some intelligent business men, or to the resident Magistrates entitled to confidence.

The Act imposing a tax upon Emigrants landing at the ports of Lower Canada, was renewed at the last session of its Legislature, and is to remain in force three years. This Act requires of each adult from the United Kingdom, a tax of five shillings currency, and two shillings and sixpence from all children under 14 years of age, and one shilling and eight-pence of all under 7 years. The money thus collected is expended for the benefit of Emigrants requiring assistance. One-fourth of it is placed at the disposal of the

Emigrant Society, and is applied by it for the relief of Emigrants possessing large families, and who have not the means of providing for themselves on landing. The remainder of the tax is applied to the support of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, where all Emigrants are admitted free of expense, and receive every medical advice and assistance they may require.

Emigrants, when landing on our shore, should at once proceed in the prosecution of their plans, and not linger in our large towns, expending their money. Every hour is of value, and the most trifling expenses important to the poor Emigrant, who, by yielding to the cupidity of those with whom he may lodge, and laying himself open to the frauds and impositions that may be practised on new-comers, may become involved in serious embarrassments and difficulties. After the fatigues of a passage on the Ocean, and perhaps enduring the trials of sickness, indifferent fare, &c. the Emigrant will doubtless feel languid and spiritless, but he must not despair. He must push forward, hoping for the best, and as he progresses up the country he will find himself gradually gathering strength; and change of air, of scenery, of diet, and of the mode of travelling, will relieve him from the lassitude with which he was at first oppressed. Feebleness, or even moderate illness, should never induce the Emigrant to remain at Quebec or Montreal, but should rather urge him on his way to his intended location, not only on account of the saving in expenses, but also from the prospect of sooner recovering his wonted health and spirits. Although on his first landing among us, the Emigrant may regard the scene with a languid eye, and move forward with a faltering step, yet he should never suffer his resolution to be shaken, or his purposes abandoned, from momentary doubt or suffering. Let him continually keep in vivid remembrance that state of dependance and hopelessness, it may be poverty and want, from which he has escaped, and never for once lose sight of the tranquillity and competence which he may yet secure, by reasonable perseverance and industry.

It may be presumed, that in most cases Emigrants, when they arrive at Quebec, have their plans formed, and have determined upon some particular section of the country as most favorable to their views and circumstances. If these plans are the result of a correct knowledge of the country, and have been formed with foresight, reflection, and prudent arrangement, all may be well, and they may push forward to their place of destination without delay or uncertainty. In general, however, the plans formed by Emigrants, while strangers to the country, are very imperfect, and should be followed up with some caution. It is not until they have examined the country, and had the crude and indefinite notions which they may have adopted at home, corroborated by more certain evidence here, that they can be prepared to act with decision and confidence. Those who have opportunities of reading, may gather much correct and necessary information; but even they should not presume too confidently upon their impressions, and should still be willing to inquire and learn. Let them compare their previous notions with the opinions they may receive from the Emigrant Agent, and then compare both with their own observations, as they pass through the country, and act accordingly. But on no account should those who may have been recommended, upon leaving home, to a certain part of the country, press forward to it without examining every section through which they pass. If they should rush blindly forward, turning neither to the right nor to the left, they will probably pass by more valuable and favorable locations, than may eventually fall to their lot, and ever after regret their precipitancy and imprudence. Instances of this kind are not uncommon, and we feel the more strongly the necessity of caution on this subject.

If the Emigrant has friends in some particular section of the Province, to whom he is attached, and is anxious to settle near them, it might, in many cases be wrong to dissuade him from the purpose. Much of his success depends upon his being contented, and he would naturally be more likely to be so if settled in the vicinity of his

friends. Society is valuable even to the poor Emigrant in a new country like this, and where friends are settled in proximity, they may relieve each other when in distress, and rejoice together when in prosperity—may animate each other's expectations, and lessen each other's difficulties, and by combined and mutual action, achieve labors which it would be impossible for isolated individual efforts to overcome. But, however advantageous all this may appear to the Emigrant, he must remember that his success depends entirely upon his own exertions. Every person here is, under Providence, the artificer of his own fortunes: and every one has enough to do to strive for himself. In the universal struggle after wealth, self is the predominating consideration; and although it is natural for Emigrants to desire the prosperity of their friends, yet still it is more natural for them to study their own. New settlers from the nature of their situation here, cannot be able to make sacrifices, and all that can be expected, even between relations, is a mutual exchange of favors. Persons who have emigrated from the same country under similar circumstances, and have engaged in the same pursuits, are naturally drawn together by kindred feelings, and those who have friends here and those who have none, will find themselves upon a level. The Emigrant, therefore, in selecting a location, should have an eye solely to his own interests, and on no account prefer an indifferent situation near his friends to a more promising one at a distance. If he does this, expecting to derive from friendship an equivalent for the advantages he foregoes, he will find himself disappointed.

Persons emigrating to this country should banish forever from their minds everything like a spiritless dependence upon others, and rely solely upon their own resources. Let their pittance be ever so scanty, and their situation ever so humble,—though they may have been at home the objects of parish aid, and been compelled to eat the bread of charity, yet on arriving here their situation is altered, and they should aspire to a more independent state.—

While blessed with health and strength they should cherish the hope of improving their condition, and look confidently forward to a state of competence, to be attained by perseverance and industry. They have not wealth, it is true, but they have in nature's gifts a more valuable equivalent: and in this country *whatever can be commanded by gold can also be obtained by the sweat of the brow*. If the Emigrant should be afflicted with sickness, he will be aided by the humane and benevolent societies which have been formed in various parts of the Province; but while he is in health, he must show himself active and industrious, or he will meet with neither sympathy nor confidence. He must press forward resolutely, or he will not succeed; and if he fails of success from his own apathy and indifference, it were better, far better, that he had remained at Home.

Although the Emigrant, on arriving at Quebec, may find that some of his views are erroneous, and by the advice of Agents, as well as from an examination of the country, may be induced to change some of his plans, yet there are certain subjects upon which he should not be over ready to fall in with new opinions. Thus, for instance, if he has devoted any reflection, and made any inquiry whatever, upon the matter, he must have adopted the belief that this Province presents to settlers better advantages than the United States, and is ever preferable to the other British Colonies. And having adopted this opinion, he should know well the merit and character of that advice which tends to persuade him otherwise. For the conclusion, correct and undeniable as it is, may perhaps be questioned by those who have an interest in doing so, and the stranger should be on his guard while listening to conflicting statements upon the subject. He should bear in mind the hints already given upon the difference between emigrating to a land of strangers, or among his own kindred,—to a Government under which he will meet with little else than jealousy and distrust, or to one by which he will be welcomed and protected. The many certain and obvious advantages

which it is well known Upper Canada affords, are too important to be bartered away for any indefinite prospects that the United States may be supposed to present. Indeed we have the most positive and satisfactory evidence upon the subject, from those who have tried the experiment, and who may be acquitted of interest, prejudice or partiality. There are many settlers now in this country, who originally emigrated to the United States, and after remaining there for a time, found reason to be dissatisfied, and came here, and are now well pleased with the change. Besides, many of the Americans themselves have become settlers in this Province, and have thus borne testimony to its superior excellence, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor, in being required to remain here seven years before they are recognized as subjects. Were these and other serious disabilities under which they labor, removed, and half the encouragement given to the people of the United States to emigrate that is held out to those of the Mother Country, multitudes of them would flock here and become proprietors of the soil. This, however, is not desirable, nor consistent with the policy of our government, and is only mentioned here as affording indubitable evidence of the superior advantages of this country, as acknowledged by the Americans themselves. At Quebec and Montreal the Emigrant may meet with scheming speculators, who will endeavor to persuade him to abandon his intended route, and try the United States. These prowling miscreants should never receive a moment's confidence. Indeed representations upon this subject coming from Americans should be cautiously received, and never acted upon unless duly corroborated. It is no part of our duty to withhold from the United States the merit of any real advantages they may possess, but it may be safely affirmed that to the ordinary Emigrant they bear no proportionate or real value and importance to those afforded by Upper Canada. It will be pretty generally admitted, that this Province is with Emigrants entitled to a decided preference over Lower Canada, which is 2 or 3 degrees more

northerly in latitude, and its winter is consequently more severe.

The traveller bound for Upper Canada, will prosecute his journey up the St. Lawrence to Montreal by steamboat. The distance is about 180 miles, and the expense of the passage is generally about 7s. 6d. From Montreal to Kingston there are two routes, the one by the Ottawa and Rideau Canal through the interior of the country, the other at the frontier by the St. Lawrence. Between the Forwarding Companies upon these routes, there is a smart competition, and, as usual in such cases, a good deal of interest used by each to obtain freight and passengers. The stranger will be advised by some to take the old route, by others to take the new, as the persons with whom he may meet may chance to be interested in favor of the one or the other. The Emigrant, however, must not be too ready to fall in with the views of either. He should make inquiries, learn the advantages of each, compare the charges and the time required to perform the journey, and then exercise his own judgment in deciding. In general, it may be advisable for the Emigrant to give the preference to the Canal. He will find it a more quiet and agreeable mode of travelling, attended with less expense, because the journey is performed in less time. The decked barges in which the Emigrants embark at Montreal, are towed by steamboats, and generally arrive at Kingston, a distance of 246 miles, in 4 or 5 days. The charge for an adult passenger is 10s. and so in proportion for children. Luggage is allowed free if not exceeding one hundred weight, and in cases where it exceeds that weight, 2s. 6d. per cwt. is charged. It must be remarked, however, that when boats, on either route, are crowded, it will be advisable to give the preference to the other. In doing so, the Emigrant will be consulting not only his ease and comfort, but also his health.

Those who desire information upon these or other subjects, may apply to the Emigrant Agent, or at the office of the St. Andrew's Society. From these sources, advice

may be obtained that will be disinterested and worthy of confidence.

From the first moment the Emigrant arrives in the Province, he must be continually observing the condition of the country through which he is passing—its soil and productions—the state of agriculture and the prices of lands, and learning the advantages which the different sections offer to settlers. He must not form opinions of the general character of the Province from one or two specimens, nor because he may have seen the frontier, presume to judge of the interior. Each section of the country will be found to possess its own peculiar advantages. In some parts the frontier may present an unfavorable appearance, and yet if we penetrate a few miles into the interior, we shall find it promising in the extreme. The stranger must not allow himself to be discouraged or deceived. He must press forward intently searching and inquiring until he has found a location favorable to his views. But let him not be too particular, and difficult to please, nor forego too many advantages lest after passing by favorable locations he may find himself indifferently settled in the end.

The usual modes of obtaining land in this Province will naturally claim the attention of Emigrants, on their first arrival. Upon this subject we shall have many hints to give, while treating of the different sections of the Province, and assisting the purchaser in making a selection, but there are certain general considerations which it may not be amiss to introduce here.

There are now no grants made to Emigrants by the Government, as formerly. Lands can only be obtained by direct purchase, either from the Government, from Land Companies, or from individuals. The lands belonging to the Crown are put up for sale in the several districts of the Province, and disposed of to the highest bidder. The upset prices of different lands necessarily vary according to their local situation and respective advantages, but average, for the year 1836, in the settled townships, 12s. 6d., Cy., and in the new townships 5s. per acre. An advance of

one-fifth of the upset price is required at the time of sale, and the remainder in equal annual instalments. The Clergy Reserves are disposed of in the same form, and in some cases 9 and even 10 years are given to the purchaser to make payments. The Canada Company have for sale in the various townships of the Province, scattered lots, and in the Western District, large blocks of land, to be obtained in quantities to suit individuals, families, or companies. But the lands belonging to this Company that are most worthy of attention, consist of a large tract in the London District, extending about 60 miles along the Huron, and containing upwards of a million of acres. On the sale of these lands liberal credit is given. One-fourth of the purchase-money is required down, and the balance in five annual instalments. The prices vary from eight to twenty shillings per acre. Lands may also be purchased of private individuals whether improved or otherwise. There are many persons in the Province known as extensive dealers in land, to whom the Emigrant Agent may direct the inquirer. Advertisements will be found in the newspapers, and frequently posted up in public places, offering lands for sale. To all these various opportunities of obtaining land, the Emigrant should direct his attention. * He should not wander blindly through the country, but employ every means in his power to qualify himself for the important task of selecting a proper location.

EASTERN SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The traveller, while pursuing his way from Montreal to Kingston, may cultivate some acquaintance with the Eastern section of the Province. If he comes up the St. Lawrence he will have a view of the frontier of the country, parts of which are populously settled and highly improved. The flourishing settlements of Cornwall, Johnstown, Prescott, and Gananoque, lie on this route, and may be considered as affording satisfactory indications of the resources and fertility of the adjacent sections of the country. On

the other hand, if the traveller come up the Ottawa and Rideau route, he will have an opportunity of examining an extensive region in the interior of the country, which, until the completion of this Canal, lay immersed in dense forests, little known and hardly accessible. There are now, however, numerous thriving settlements forming, and some smart villages springing up, and promising to become places of considerable business and trade. Bytown, in particular, must be already regarded as a place of importance. It is situated about 120 miles from Montreal, at the termination of the Rideau Canal, and although little more than seven years since there was not a single house in the place, yet it now contains more than 2000 inhabitants. It is a military post capable of being strongly fortified, and possesses considerable trade. When the surrounding country becomes improved generally, and the advantages that must result to it from this Canal become fully developed, Bytown must naturally occupy a stand, inferior to few towns in the Province. Being situated near the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, its good people aspire to its being made the seat of Government in the event of the two Provinces being united.

The Emigrant will do well to attentively examine the country on this route as it presents numerous advantageous opportunities for settlers. Those inclined to prefer that part of the Province, may apply at Bytown, to John McNaughton, Esq. Agent to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, who will be able to give information of lands that may be offered for sale worthy of the attention of purchasers. The prices of land in this section vary from five to twenty shillings an acre. The distance from Bytown to Kingston is 126 miles.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Eastern District commences at the boundary line between the two Provinces and extends along the St. Lawrence until joined to the District of Johnstown. It is

divided into twelve Townships, and contains 69,401 acres of cultivated land, and 360,999 acres yet remaining uncultivated. Its inhabitants amount in all, according to the census of 1834 to 25,105, of whom 6,574 are males, and 5,997 females, over sixteen years, and 12,534 under that age.

Although Upper Canada is generally a level country, yet its surface is not without occasional elevations, in places picturesque and even grand, but never mountainous. There are numerous ridges or ranges of elevated table land running through different sections of the Province, which greatly diversify the appearance and relieve the monotony of the country. The first of these commences near the boundary line between the Upper and Lower Provinces, and runs westerly between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. In general, however, this District has but moderate elevations with gentle depressions near the different streams with which it is bounded and intersected. The soil is generally a brown clay and yellow loam highly productive. There are, however, some low marshy grounds not so valuable. This District is well watered and Mills abound in every Township. Its timbers are chiefly Maple, Beech, Birch, Hickory, Basswood, Pine, Oak, and lesser quantities of Elm, Ash, and Cedar. The superior courts for this District are held at Cornwall, its chief town, and at this place Mr. Pringle is acting Emigrant Agent and can furnish applicants with information as to lands that may be for sale in the District, and the conditions upon which they may be obtained, and will be able to direct the laborer to places where he may find employment.—Indeed at this time 5000 laborers and mechanics are wanted on the St. Lawrence Canal near Cornwall.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

This District lies on the St. Lawrence immediately above the Eastern. Its population, 7,617 males, and 6,499 females, above 16 years, and 13,945 under that age, amount-

ing in all to 28,061. It is divided into 18 Townships, and contains 77,971 acres of cultivated, and 328,583 acres of uncultivated land. There is in this District much good rich soil, and much that is of an inferior quality. The surface of the earth is much varied, presenting in some places an even and regular appearance, but in others broken and irregular. Precipitous rocks and barren ridges divide and diversify the scene, and by their wildness and grandeur startle the mind of the beholder with a kind of pleasing terror. Nature, as if in angry mood, reigns here in wild array, and seems to challenge the industry and power of man to smooth her austerities, and introduce amidst her wilds the arts of husbandry. Having made these general remarks, which are strictly applicable to parts of the District only, it becomes necessary to be more particular.

The Township of Elizabethtown lies on the St. Lawrence, and was settled in 1783. In some parts the land is stony, in others sandy, but in general the soil is good, but preferable in the rear parts of the Township. Limestone abounds throughout, except in the front above Brockville, where we find high banks and impending rocks composed of hard granite, which is said to be excellent for mill-stones. Here, there is, of course, little opportunity for vegetation, and with the exception of the clustering pines, and hemlocks that in places spread their never-failing foliage, the prospect is indeed barren, gloomy, and romantic. Immediately in the rear of these rocks the soil is of a very superior quality.

Lansdowne also lies on the river, and its front is broken and rocky. The land improves towards the rear of the township, which is intersected by a chain of lakes called the Gananoque. In the vicinity of the large lake or river bearing this name, the scenery is peculiarly grand and imposing. These waters afford great quantities of excellent fish.

The Township of Yonge, on the St. Lawrence, has a variety of soil; generally good, except in the front, where it is broken and uneven. It is well watered and abounds with mill-sites.

In Kitley and Burgess the land is generally good, but in places shallow, and on the whole poorly watered. Bastard is an excellent Township. The Rideau extends into its rear. It is well watered and affords numerous opportunities for the erection of mills and machinery. South Crosby is very rocky and uneven, but contains much excellent land, and is watered by the Gananoque streams.

In these and the other townships of this District the timber consists chiefly of oak, maple, basswood, beech, birch, ash, elm, pine, hemlock, and in some parts sumac, and a species of white wood used for cabinet work.

The land in the Township of Leeds is not of the best quality. The surface is generally rough, abounding with rocks. The front of the Township is exceedingly broken. There are, however, in different sections, good farms, especially in the rear. On the Gananoque river there are Iron works, now in a state of decay. There is said to be an abundance of ore. At the mouth of this river is the village of Gananoque, chiefly deserving of notice on account of the very extensive mills belonging to the McDonell's, presumed to be the best in the Province.

Prescott, on the St. Lawrence, is a place of considerable trade. Directly opposite to it lies Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, from which it is divided by the river, little more than a mile wide. At Prescott, W. J. Scott, Esq., is Emigrant Agent, and from him the stranger may receive information of local and other affairs. The most important town in this District is Brockville. It is beautifully situated on the river, and is considered the most pleasant village in the Province. It is built on rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect, and its buildings are constructed with great taste. At this town the Emigrant may apply to Mr. Fraser, the acting Agent.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The Ottawa lies in the rear of the Eastern District, and on the line between this and the Sister Province. It is di-

vided into twelve Townships, containing 14,355 acres of improved, and 111,016 acres of unimproved land. The inhabitants amount in all to 6,325, of whom 1,760 are males, and 1,445 females over 16 years, and 3,120 under that age. The lands are generally good and are almost invariably low and level. In some Townships there are swamps, some of which will admit of being drained, but others will not.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

The Bathurst is situated in the rear of the Johnstown, and above the Ottawa District, and is divided into 18 Townships, containing 55,788 acres of cultivated, and 346,405 acres of uncultivated land. It has an entire population of 24,127. Its soil, timber, &c., are much the same as in the other Districts we have described. It is well watered, has numerous mill-sites and other advantages. The improvement of some Townships is limited but still progressing. Lands may be purchased at various prices, from five shillings to thirty shillings an acre. Farms partially improved may be had at ten shillings or fifteen shillings per acre.

Perth, an inland town in this District, is pleasantly situated on the Tay, a branch of the Rideau, and nearly central between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and is surrounded by a most fertile tract of country. It was first settled in 1815, and now contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Its public buildings stand on an elevation in the centre of the village, and make a fine appearance. The Local situation and relative advantages of this place promise well for its future prosperity and importance.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

This District is divided into 20 Townships, and contains 111,367 acres of improved, and as far as the official returns extend 317,186 acres of unimproved land. Its entire po-

pulation amounts to 32,509, of whom 8,604 are males, and 7168 are females over 16 years of age, and 14,490 younger. It is advantageously situated on the Bay of Quinte, and its front Townships exhibit an almost unbroken line of rich and flourishing settlements, but many of the rear Townships are yet in a state of nature. It will be seen by comparing the number of improved and unimproved acres of land above given, that there is yet room in this District for many settlers. The accession of inhabitants for some years past has not been great, however; for, notwithstanding the many advantages possessed by this District, the tide of emigration has been almost wholly directed past to the Western sections of the Province. Several causes have conspired to produce this result. Land companies and land speculators, whose chief field of operations has been in the upper parts of the Province, have had a deep interest in directing Emigrants thither. To effect this every means in their power have been industriously employed. Representations of the most partial and interested character have been made at Home, tending to create in the minds of persons about to emigrate, prepossessions too powerful to be easily overcome. Agents have also been employed at the ports of the Lower Province, to meet Emigrants on their first landing, and use the most artful means to strengthen the impressions originally created in favor of the Western sections of the Province. In addition to this, it has been the interest of every person at all connected with the forwarding trade, and of the captains and proprietors of the vessels and steamboats that ply from the lower parts of this Province up the Lakes, to urge forward the traveller as long as he had money to meet the expenses of the voyage. The Emigrant, on his way up from the Lower Province was continually told of the superior advantages of the West, and led to form very erroneous notions of the other parts of the country. Little or no efforts have been used to counteract these interested schemes, and the tide of emigration thus powerfully impelled, has swept on, overflowing the upper Districts, and

leaving but faint traces behind to mark its progress. Thus have thousands of Emigrants been injured and deceived, and with an infatuation little short of madness, induced to throng up the country, wasting their means, impoverishing their families, and passing by more favorable locations than they eventually obtain. The Government, too, in its attempts at colonization, has forwarded Emigrants past the Midland District, notwithstanding the undeniable fact that it offers as fair a field for such operations as any other part of the Province.

The main provincial road called Dundas Street, leading from Kingston to Toronto, (Little York,) and passing through this District, has never been in a condition to encourage travelling by land. Indeed, until of late, some parts of it have been at times almost impassable, and the grants of money appropriated for its improvement by the Legislature, have not been sufficiently liberal to prove an effectual remedy. The traveller, however anxious he might have been to examine the country, would not at all times find a regular line of stages or any other convenient mode of conveyance on this route, and must, of necessity, prosecute his journey to the upper country by water. In doing so, he catches imperfect views of the frontier, but remains entirely ignorant of the interior of the country, and having travelled the whole length of the Province, fancies he is qualified to judge of its advantages, when, in fact, the best and richest tracts remain unseen. Strangers are thus led to form very erroneous and very unfavorable opinions of the country, and naturally communicate these impressions to others. It has frequently happened that capitalists, after such an imperfect survey of this Province, have, acting upon first impressions, gone to the United States or returned to Europe, when they would undoubtedly have remained had they passed through the interior, and obtained a proper knowledge of the country. There is little to interest the ordinary Emigrant on passing from Kingston up the country, by water. The lands on the frontier, wherever they are good, are taken up, and could only be

purchased on extravagant terms,—through the interior of the country, however, he would continually have his attention directed to farms that are for sale, of every description that may be desired, improved or otherwise.

Kingston is in lat. $44^{\circ} 12'$ north, and long. $75^{\circ} 41'$ west, and is situated at the foot of the Ontario and the Bay of Quinte, and at the head of the St. Lawrence and the Rideau Canal, and possesses many advantages. It is an important military post and naval depot, and its local position is such, that with proper attention, its fortifications might be rendered almost impregnable. Indeed, with the exception of Quebec and Halifax, it is the strongest post in all British America. In the event of a war with the neighboring Republic it is anticipated by many that Kingston will be made the Seat of Government. This Town has noble Dock Yards and conveniences for ship building, and its Bay affords a most excellent harbor. Its importance as a commercial entrepot between Montreal and Quebec below, and the Western settlements and towns on the Lakes above, may be readily inferred, even by the stranger, from a view of its many wharves and spacious warehouses, and stores, and from the number of vessels which are continually meeting here to exchange, discharge, or receive their cargoes.

Some of the lands in the vicinity of Kingston are not of the first quality, and for the distance of about 10 or 12 miles the farms do not uniformly present an enticing appearance. In the rear of this, however, the land is of a different character, and more than half a million of acres of the richest soil in one block, extending from the Gananoque to the mouth of the river Trent, remains unimproved. That the resources of this District should be thus neglected, notwithstanding its advantageous situation, and that the rear Townships should remain in a state of nature while the front settlements are so highly improved, is indeed surprising, and can only be accounted for by the fact, that the settlement of this District has been retarded by the combination of circumstances already mentioned. If the Go-

vernment had extended to this District some of the fostering care which has been so freely bestowed upon other sections of the country, and if the tide of Emigration had been left to flow in its natural channel, instead of having been perverted to suit the interest of others, the extensive and fertile tracts in the rear of this District would not have remained unsettled. Yet, even in this part of the Province, so near the markets, and combining every possible advantage of situation, we find immense quantities of excellent land, perfectly inaccessible except to the hunter, and until of late no attempts made to open roads and encourage settlers, while in the Western section of the Province, some hundred miles more remote from the ocean, and much farther into the interior of the country, settlements are forming with rapidity and success. We dwell the more freely upon these things as the subject is known to be one of deep interest to every person anxious to promote the prosperity of the country, and the success of Emigrants.

A number of enterprising gentlemen in Kingston, friendly to Emigration, and desirous of effecting the settlement of the rear Townships of the District, formed themselves into a Company, last year, and will no doubt succeed in accomplishing the objects they have in view. They have offered to purchase these lands of the Crown, or to aid in any measures that may be adopted by the Government to open the way for the reception of Emigrants. Public attention has been thus formally directed to the subject, and hopes are entertained that ere long multitudes of settlers may be seen thronging to this much neglected tract, and rendering its dormant powers subservient to the arts of husbandry. To effect this important object is by no means difficult. Roads may be opened through these lands at moderate expenses, as there are no obstacles to be overcome but such as are peculiar to every unimproved country, and as the scene of operations is not so far in the interior as to be attended with any serious disadvantages. When this object is accomplished an extensive field will be open-

ed for the reception of Emigrants. Four or five thousand families might be advantageously settled on these waste lands, and prove a material accession of industry, and wealth, and importance to the country.

The front range of Townships in this District—Ernest Town, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Sydney, Thurlow, &c., are distinguished for the superior fertility of the soil, and, indeed, the entire District is known as being peculiarly favorable for the growth of Wheat, of which it annually yields an abundance. The above Townships are in as flourishing a condition as any in the Province, and are unrivalled with regard to every advantage that can promote the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants. To this section we would earnestly recommend the capitalist desirous of settling upon improved lands. Emigration has been so entirely drawn to the Western sections of the Province, that there has been but little demand for lands here, and in many instances where excellent farms are offered for sale it is exceedingly difficult to find purchasers. The consequence is, that improved farms are to be obtained cheaper in this than in the upper Districts, which are so thronged with Emigrants, during the summer, that it is not easy to obtain a location suitable to their wishes. In the Townships of Portland, East and West Loughborough, Camden, Richmond, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, and Tyendana, lying in the rear of those mentioned above, there are great quantities of land yet uncultivated, and numerous farms for sale upon which more or less improvements have been made. In these Townships the purchaser may find lots with or without buildings, as may best suit his wishes. Prices of land in this District vary from one to twenty dollars an acre, according to the situation and advantages. Farms partially improved may be had in some Townships for four dollars an acre.

The Bay of Quinte, extending from Kingston, forms an important outlet for an extensive and fertile tract of country. The villages of Bath, Napanee, Shannonville, Belleville, and the Trent, are situated in different parts of the

District, and are becoming places of considerable trade, supplying the adjacent sections of the country with goods of almost every description, and affording a ready market for every kind of produce in return. The roads through the District are generally good, and with regard to mills and water privileges it possesses peculiar advantages. In addition to the numerous smaller streams that intersect the different Townships, there are the Napanee, the Moira, the Salmon, and the Trent rivers,—the latter of which is about to be improved and a union formed between the waters of the upper Districts, so as to establish an uninterrupted communication between Lake Huron and the Bay of Quinte. This improvement it is expected will be of great advantage to the country through which it passes, and its effect upon the commercial character of Kingston cannot but be favorable.

Emigrants, on arriving at Kingston, should not embark in the lake boats for the upper parts of the Province, until they have well estimated the advantages offered by this District. By taking a passage from Kingston up the Bay of Quinte, and examining the country, the Emigrant will be consulting his own interest, and will be sure to find more profitable opportunities of making investments than in the Western sections of the Province. At Kingston, reference may be made to A. Manahan, Esq., Emigrant Agent. The Magistrates, the Officers of the Celtic, the St. George, and the St. Patrick Societies are all friendly to emigration, and would readily afford all necessary assistance to Emigrants.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

This District lies immediately above the Midland, of which, until of late, it formed a part. It is divided into five Townships, containing 61,499 acres of cultivated, and 125,038 acres of uncultivated land. The entire of its population is 11,823.

The same causes which have deprived the Midland District of its proper share of Emigration, have also operated

against this interesting section of the country. Notwithstanding it offers many inducements to settlers who might daily meet with opportunities of purchasing lands, yet its superior advantages have been almost entirely overlooked. The situation of this District is peculiarly favorable, and the quality of its soil and its many advantages are surpassed by no other part of the Province.

Hallowell, the principal village in this District, is a place of considerable trade. It is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Bay of Quinte. The village of Picton, which might be properly termed a part of Hallowell, is divided from the latter by a narrow stream, and is rapidly improving. The population of Hallowell is about 1000. At this place, Mr. Fairfield is the acting Emigrant Agent. Should the Emigrant, on arriving at Kingston, determine to visit this interesting District, he may proceed up the Bay of Quinte by steamboat; and let it be remembered, that if he is not suited here, he will be so far advanced on his way up the country, and will have lost nothing.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

To the West of those parts of which we have been treating, lies the District of Newcastle. The official reports are given for only 21 Townships, in which there are 51,590 acres of cultivated, and 423,017 acres of uncultivated land. The inhabitants are stated at 7,873 males, and 6,214 females over 16 years, and 13,317 under that age. This statement only includes a part of the District, as there are a number of Townships but newly settled, of which there have been no authentic reports.

Cobourg is advantageously situated on the Ontario, and commands an extensive trade. It is surrounded by a flourishing and fertile country, and is fast rising in importance. At this place the Wesleyan Methodists have established a Seminary of learning. A few miles above Cobourg is the village of Port Hope.

We shall now notice the peculiarities of soil, &c., in some

of the Townships, from which the reader may judge of the general character of the District. The soil of Hamilton is generally a sandy loam. Bordering on the Rice Lake are extensive ridges, called Rice Lake Plains, and which it is said might be cultivated, but would probably be more valuable as sheep-walks.

Monaghan and Otanabee are divided by a river bearing the name of the latter Township. The soil, in general, is a loam and clay, highly productive. These Townships form the northern shores of the Rice Lake, near which there are some sandy plains, and also some swamps. The settlement of Peterboro' was commenced by the Hon. P. Robinson, in 1825. The land is generally fertile, and the village of Peterboro' is favorably situated on an elevated sandy plain, watered by a fine creek, on which there are extensive and valuable mills. A. McDonell, Esq., is Agent here to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District.

In the Township of Smith, the soil is generally a rich loam, but the north-east part is rocky and broken. In Douro and Drummer the soil is calcareous. In the former Township there are some large swamps, and the rear part of the latter is rocky. The soil, in the Township of Emily, is generally good, the elevated lands being sandy loams, and the flats and vallies being clay. It is, for the most part, level, and in the rear swampy. The Township of Ops is one of the best in that section of the country. The soil is a clay and loam. Cavan has a good soil, inclined to clay in the east part, and to a sandy loam in the western sections of the Township. It has numerous mill-sites.

This District is watered by the Rice, the Clear, and the Mud Lakes, and by the Otanabee, and the Scugog rivers, and numerous tributary and smaller streams. The Emigrant visiting this District will land at Cobourg, and proceed, by very good roads, into the interior of the District.

LONDON DISTRICT.

This District lies westward of those already described. Besides the extensive tract belonging to the Canada Com-

pany, there are in this District 35 Townships, containing 128,998 acres of improved and 453,920 acres of unimproved land. The population amounts to 37,162, of whom 18,805 are under 16 years of age. The land in this District is generally of the best quality, and deserves the particular attention of the Emigrant. A number of the Townships are in a high state of cultivation, and the waste lands are fast settling. On the shore of Lake Erie is Fort Talbot, where Colonel Talbot commenced a settlement in 1802. On the frontier also is the village of Dover, and ten miles westward is the village of Charlotteville, where there are Iron Works, and an abundance of ore. Northward of this is the village of Vittoria, and there is also in this District an Indian village called Delaware, on the Thames, with a settlement of Moravians.

The Town of London, on the river Thames, is surrounded by a most fertile country, and is promising to become a place of importance. It is the Assize Town of the District. Emigrants may apply for local information and advice to J. B. Askin, Esq., Agent to the Commissioner for Crown Lands. Goderich, an important town founded by the Canada Company, is situated on Lake Huron, at the mouth of a considerable river called Maitland, and has an excellent harbor. It has sprung up in a few years and is rapidly improving.

The Huron Tract, belonging to the Canada Company, in this District, has already been referred to, and may be safely recommended as worthy of the especial attention of Emigrants. Adjoining to this tract, there are about half a million acres of land, owned by the Crown, and the Government is now trading with the Indians for the cession of an immense tract of land lying to the north of the Huron.* The land about to be ceded, together with what the Government holds already, will be equal to two millions of acres, of the most fertile and promising character, more than half surrounded by the Lake coast, and having

*This Tract is now ceded to Government by the Indians.

numerous harbors for shipping. Were this tract, unrivalled as it is said to be, for fertility of soil and advantages of situation, settled with British Emigrants, what an extensive field would be opened for the employment of capital, and the reward of industry. It will at best require many years ere the vast resources of this Province, which are now overlooked and slumbering in the embraces of uncultivated nature, become fully developed, and its dense forests improved, and rendered subservient to the arts of husbandry; and the present attempt to open this extensive region is but an earnest of what may yet be done. It is but a moderate enterprise when compared with what remains to be effected. For, independent of the many Townships that yet remain unimproved in the rear of the Bathurst, Midland, Newcastle, and Home Districts, there is to the north of these an extensive territory, some hundred miles in length, still a rude wilderness, and known only to the hunter. While Upper Canada has such vast regions yet unexplored, it surely is no doubtful or theoretical fancy that dictates the wish that the excessive population with which the British Isles are burthened, could be directed thither, and that the millions of British capital that lie comparatively dormant at Home, might be embarked here to develop the resources and elevate the character of this Province to that high destination for which it was naturally designed.

HOME DISTRICT.

This District lies above the Newcastle, and is divided into thirty-three Townships, containing 156,089 acres of improved, and 657,060 acres of unimproved land. It has a population of 46,288, of whom 23,196 are under 16 years of age. There is yet in this District a great opening for settlers. Lands may be obtained partially improved, or in a state of nature, in most of the townships. In the front settlements land can only be obtained at high prices, and indeed the general terms upon which improved farms can be obtained are not so low as in the Midland District. Some

of the new Townships of this District are fast settling, and are worthy of notice.

Toronto, formerly called Little York, is in this District, and is the Seat of Government. It lies in latitude $43^{\circ} 35'$ north, and longitude $79^{\circ} 20'$ west. It is situated on a bay extending nearly two miles from the west to the east side of the city, and is nearly enclosed by a peninsula which projects to a corresponding distance without the basin, or harbor, the entrance into which is sometimes difficult, but a Light-house measurably removes the inconvenience.

The River Don empties its waters at the east end of the Town, and the mouth of the Humber is two miles west of the harbor. Both these Rivers afford excellent mill-seats.

The buildings of the City are mostly wood; some, however, are of brick and stone,—the latter being conveyed from a distance. Stone is even taken thither from Kingston. The ground upon which the City stands is low, and there is nothing peculiar or interesting in its appearance. Toronto has a population of 9,650. Emigrants on arriving here, may apply at the Emigrant Office of A. B. Hawke, Esq. for advice and information.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

This District is distinguished by many peculiarities. It lies between two great navigable lakes, and on its frontier are the celebrated Falls of Niagara, which are visited annually by multitudes of travellers. The Ouse, or Grand River, traverses a great part of it, and also a Canal, forming a commercial tie between the lakes. The Town of Niagara contains 1,800 inhabitants. Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, has a good harbor, and is the sea-port, as it were, for that section of the country. Some miles south of this, at the foot of the Queenston Heights, is a small village of the same name. On the loftiest part of these Heights stands a monument erected in memory of the gallant General Brock. Four miles west of this there is a village, called St. Davids, and ten miles from Queenston is Chippawa, containing barracks and a small fort. At

the head of the Niagara River is the village of Fort Erie. Its fort is situated on rising ground, opposite the American towns of Black Rock and Buffalo. There are other rising villages and settlements in this District, but we cannot enter upon a description of them.

This District is exceedingly fertile, and has many advantages. It abounds with mill sites, and is, on the whole, well watered. It is divided into 20 Townships, containing 105,552 acres of cultivated, and 250,948 acres of uncultivated land. It has a population of 27,347, of whom 1,166 are under 16 years of age.

The timbers most common in this District are the White and Red Oak, Pine, Beech, Sugar and Soft Maple, Elm, Black and White Ash, White wood, Chestnut, Bass-wood, Hickory, Black Walnut, Cherry, and Butternut. The soil varies in different parts, much of it is a black loam, or a clay. This District is peculiar for fruit of different kinds.

GORE DISTRICT.

This District lies at the southern head of the Ontario, between the Home and Niagara Districts. Much of the land was formerly held by the Canada Company; and nearly in its centre is the town of Guelph, on a small river called Speed, (a branch of the Grand River,) founded by the Company in 1829, and rapidly improving. Its situation is peculiarly eligible. Eighteen miles from this is the village of Galt. There are also in this District the villages of Brantford, Ancaster, Grimsby, St. Catharines, and Dundas. The town of Hamilton, on the Burlington Bay, is one of the most promising places in the Western sections of the Province. It has sprung up in a few years, and has an extensive trade. It has a population of about 1,500. It is the Assize town of the District, and has a neat stone Court House and Jail. From the high lands, near this village, the prospect is grand and beautiful.

This District is divided into 24 Townships, containing 136,284 acres of cultivated land, and 522,561 acres uncultivated.

tivated. It has a population of 34,618, of whom 17,145 are under 16 years of age. The soil is of the most productive character, in places a rich loam, in others a dark sand, and in some parts a clay. The timber much the same as in other Districts mentioned. The waste land is fast improving, and there is no District in the Province rising more rapidly in wealth and prosperity.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

This District is situated above the London District, and forms a kind of peninsula, bounded by the Detroit, and St. Clair rivers, and Lake St. Clair, and a part of Lake Huron. The 22 Townships of which we have official returns, contain 224,080 acres of uncultivated land, and nearly the same quantity improved. There are, however, a number of new Townships not included in this report. The inhabitants of this District amount to 12,752, of whom 6,463 are under 16 years of age.

The oldest town in this District is Amherstburgh, on the Detroit river, about 3 miles from the junction in Lake Erie. It was originally settled by the French. It has a good harbor, and is a military post. Fourteen miles up the Detroit river is the town of Sandwich, delightfully situated. This is the Assize town of the District. Two miles from Sandwich is the village of Richmond, lying directly opposite to the city of Detroit, the capital of the Michigan Territory. The river dividing the Province from the American shore is less than a mile wide.

In the Townships of Dover, Harwick, Dawn, Raleigh, Zone, Brooke, Enniskillen, Moore, and Sombre, there are great quantities of excellent land to be obtained on very reasonable terms, say from one to five dollars an acre. Chatham, a smart and promising village on the river Thames, may be regarded by the Emigrant as the head quarters in this District, and he should direct his attention thither. Along this beautiful river the land is of the best quality,—the soil being a deep, rich loam. Steamboats are

continually plying on the Thames, from Detroit and Sandwich to Chatham. H. J. Jones, Esq., is the Agent to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, at this place, and will attend to applications made by Emigrants.

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CONCLUSION.

We have thus attempted to exhibit a brief topographical sketch of the different Districts of the Province, to enable the reader to form an idea of the extent, situation and peculiarities of each. In doing this we have only been able to dwell upon the more important features of the tracts of country described, and have necessarily omitted the consideration of many minute and local matters, the discussion of which would have extended these pages beyond our design. In our progress through this work, many subjects have presented themselves to our notice which were passed over as of minor importance to the Emigrant, and the descriptions given have been often curtailed from the fact that the subjects to which they referred were changing so continually as to render description useless. Upon many matters of mere local interest, it seemed unnecessary to enlarge, since they will be at once obvious to the Emigrant while passing through the country, and will be learned from any of the Emigrant Agents to whom application may be made. Indeed, the appointment of Agents in all our principal towns has evidently superseded the necessity of many statements that we might otherwise have felt it necessary to make.

It would have been easy to have entered into many of these inquiries, and multiplied these pages to a much greater extent, but this was not our desire. Our object will probably be better attained by the present small tract than by a more elaborate work; since we believe, with an eminent writer, that, after all, those books are the most useful which may be carried in one's pocket or held conveniently in the hand, and which will be read by many who would never think of examining a ponderous folio. Certain it is, that a tract like this may be printed and circulated at a trifling expense, and be put within the reach of the most poor and humble. It would be folly, however, to pretend

to give, in so small a compass, a faithful picture of every thing that merits discussion in relation to Upper Canada. This would require volumes. In the present humble attempt, nothing more is pretended to be given upon this subject, than was necessarily connected with emigration.

It has been strongly recommended that the Emigrant on arriving here should purchase an improved farm instead of one in the wilderness. It is alleged that in doing so he will consult his ease as well as his interest, and will find himself comfortably settled in the midst of good society, with all the enjoyments of social life at his command; with good roads, mills, markets, schools and churches in his immediate vicinity; and may remain an entire stranger to the many deprivations experienced more or less, by every person settling in the new Townships. It is also said that Emigrants on arriving here are entirely ignorant of those arts which are necessary to enable them to remove the timber of the forest—that in their attempts at clearing and cultivating new land they do every thing to the greatest possible disadvantage; and that if they have money they almost invariably expend it foolishly. That there is much truth in all this will not be denied, still, however, we are not inclined to join in discouraging the new comer from going upon an unimproved farm. It is indeed difficult to give a positive recommendation either way, since much must necessarily depend upon the habits, judgment, and feelings of the settler. If he feels a strong inclination for going upon an improved farm, and dreads the difficulties of the wilderness, it would be wrong to urge him to act contrary to these feelings. On the other hand, if he has made up his mind to settle in the new tracts, has habits inured to hardship, and a heart supported by resolution—if he is active and persevering, and can grapple with and overcome difficulties—if he can conform to the secluded life and scanty accommodations that must for a time attend the backwoodsman, he may go forward with confidence, nor despair of success. Such an one, by a little practice, will become familiar with the means by which the forest may be subdued, and may

soon rise above his first difficulties and become prosperous and happy.

The Emigrant, in purchasing an improved farm, should use great caution. He should examine the advantages of the situation—the distance from markets—the state of the roads—the condition of the surrounding settlements—the quality of the soil, and the state of its cultivation. If the land has been much worn, or has been so indifferently tilled as to become infected with noxious plants—if the fences are decaying, and if the lot does not afford sufficient fencing and other timber, and is not well watered, it would be folly for the Emigrant to buy it at almost any price. To settle upon such a farm would be in effect worse than going into the woods, as it would require a great deal of drudgery to bring it into a tolerable condition, and would afford no prospect of repaying the labor and expense. Farms partially improved, with an unexhausted soil, and free from any of the objections referred to, may be obtained in almost every section of the country, and at reasonable prices. For this kind of settlers the Midland District offers the greatest advantages.

Persons searching for new farms, may, by a little judicious management, avoid many of the difficulties by which they would otherwise find themselves surrounded. Solitary families have no occasion to dive into the forest at great distances from settlements, but may easily find situations on the skirts of our present improvements, and in the vicinity of other settlers, by which their condition will be much relieved. Emigrants may unite in companies and purchase farms lying together; and, by lending each other a helping hand, may easily overcome the difficulties and embarrassments to which they may be subjected. The first efforts of the settler, upon a new farm, will be to fell the timber of an acre or two, where he purposes erecting a dwelling, and then put up a house of logs, with bark or shingles for a roof, and split or hewn timbers for the floor. The expense of this is trifling, as in most cases the neighbors, with a sympathy of feeling and union of heart highly

ereditable, join in assisting the new comer to erect his temporary habitation. During the summer the settler should clear some ground, to sow wheat upon in the fall, (autumn,) and by the next spring have more ground in readiness for Indian corn and potatoes. After the first year he may have provisions for his family, and may then go forward with a stout heart, extending his improvements.

Settlers upon new farms, who have the means of doing so, should employ some person accustomed to the business, to clear the land by the job. This may be done at the cost of ten or twelve dollars an acre; but if the emigrant does it himself, or has it done by day's work, it will cost him more than twice that sum. Under most circumstances, 100 dollars will get ten acres cleared and fenced fit for a crop; and if a job of this kind is given out early in the season, all may be in complete readiness for wheat in the fall; and from the proceeds of one such crop the settler will realize more than twice his expenditure. Persons purchasing wild lands at their present low prices, and having money to improve them in this way, suffer few of the inconveniences complained of by new settlers, and will, beyond all doubt, make a more profitable investment of capital than by purchasing improved lands. Emigrants often find it advisable, for the first year or two after their arrival, to take an improved farm to manage upon shares, or on rent. This plan has its advantages, since it gives the stranger time to obtain a knowledge of the country, and search deliberately for suitable opportunities of making a purchase.

It now only remains to urge persons who may be coming out to Canada, to leave behind them all party or sectarian feelings, and to forget those divisions and animosities to which they may have been subject at Home, and to cherish charitable feelings towards each other, and manifest due respect for the laws and attachment to the Government under which they enjoy tranquillity and protection.

There are few subjects to which the attention of the Canadian public can be directed, that possess more real interest than that of *Emigration*. It should enlist the earnest

solicitude of every person having the improvement of the Province at heart, and form a theme for the earnest contemplation and untiring study of the patriot and the legislator. *Want of capital and want of labor*, are daily felt and acknowledged to be the only real evils of which we need complain; and although we are rich in nature's gifts, yet in the essential ingredients of pecuniary and physical power, we are comparatively poor indeed. Blessed as the inhabitants of this Colony are with every thing that can ensure public peace and promote private happiness; they are too apt to rest contented with their present enviable condition, and it is not until we allow our thoughts to wander into the future, and contemplate the mighty improvement of which this rising country is yet susceptible, that we feel conscious of being still in our infancy. It is when the mind's eye dwells upon the many improvements that remain unaffected, and the extensive forests yet unsubdued, and when we in imagination call up the multitudes of settlers that might find employment in cultivating the lands that now lie in waste, that we feel the necessity of assistance. To achieve these projects, our limited means and scanty population are entirely inadequate, and it is to *Emigration* that we look for the means of supplying the deficiency.

The Government of this Province has, for many years past, labored to promote Emigration, and, to a certain extent, has succeeded. It is the opinion of many intelligent observers, however, that the system pursued at present, in the disposal of wild lands, is defective, and operates unfavorably to Emigration. When lands are put up at public sale to be disposed of to the highest bidder, the poor Emigrant is left on the same footing with the Provincial speculator, and is sure to suffer from competition. Although there is, perhaps, nothing morally wrong in this, since the Emigrant is not compelled to purchase unless he pleases, and is not likely to pay more than the current value of the property, but still, the propriety of exacting a full price in such cases is objected to, as inconsistent with

our professed desire to encourage Emigration. A more liberal system, it is thought, should be adopted with regard to actual settlers, to whom lands should be sold at reduced prices; and, indeed, some of our leading men are in favor of giving the lands to Emigrants free of expense. It is expected an alteration will soon take place in the policy pursued by the Government upon this subject, and the Emigrant, it is to be hoped, will profit by the change. It is a correct principle in colonization to give encouragement to settlers in proportion to the difficulties they have to encounter, and the benefit they are likely to prove to the country.

To the Home Government, in particular, Emigration to Upper Canada is of vast importance, not merely as a favorable means of lessening the burthen of its redundant population, and operating as a parish or even a national relief, but also as a most effectual means of retaining this valuable appendage to the British Crown. It may be reasonably presumed that the British Government will, in compliance with the fervent wishes of a devotedly loyal portion of the inhabitants of this Colony, support our connexion with the Parent State, every effort to the contrary notwithstanding. On this subject the determination of the Home Government will meet with a corresponding action on the part of thousands of patriotic spirits here, but still it may not be amiss to profit by the means before us, to render the triumph of British supremacy, if possible, yet more enduring and complete. To this end Emigration may be rendered subservient, and prove the means of silencing disaffection and quieting party. If the thousands of British Emigrants that might be spared from Home, without disadvantage, were encouraged to come to this country under favorable auspices, and were encouraged and patronized by the authorities here, they would regulate the tone of Canadian politics, and give to the British party such an important accession of strength as to render every future attempt of disorganizing factions fruitless. The tranquillity of the country might be thus secured, and the blessings

resulting from our union with the Parent State be guaranteed to us for ages yet to come beyond the possibility of interruption.

It is an axiom laid down by writers upon political economy, that the wealth and importance of a nation are in proportion to its amount of productive labor, and that where the laws permit voluntary exertion and free competition in business, and protect individuals in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, *labor is the standard of wealth*. This is doubly correct as applied to an improving and productive country like Upper Canada, where the objects and materials of labor are so abundant. Hence the necessity of a numerous population,—a desideratum to be obtained only by *Emigration*.

Constitution of the Celtic Society of Upper Canada.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 22, 1834.

1st. The Society to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and an indefinite number of Members.

2d. Persons eligible to become members of the Society, are natives of Scotland in general, and Gael or Celts, or descendants of Gael or Celts, whether Scotch, Irish, or Welch; Officers of the British Army and Navy, whether retired from the Service or on full or half pay; and husbands of Scottish Ladies; or the husband of any Lady of direct Celtic origin.

3d. Twenty persons may be elected as Honorary Members without possessing any of the qualifications stated in the foregoing rule; and this number may be increased from time to time by the voice of a general meeting, as circumstances may require.

4th. The affairs of the Society to be managed by a Committee, consisting of the President, the two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the time being, and of all those members who have served the office of President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

5th. All business proposed for the consideration of the Society, to be discussed and determined on by the Committee of Management; but whose proceedings are afterwards subject to be confirmed or rejected by a General Meeting of the Members of the Society.

6th. No By-Law, Rule, or Ordinance to be binding, or have any force or effect until the same shall have been agreed to at a general meeting of the Society.

7th. All questions upon the proceedings of the Society at any general meeting or Committee of Management, to be decided by vote; and in case of an equality of votes, the President or Chairman to have the casting vote.

8th. There shall be two stated meetings of the Society annually; one on the 13th of September, being intended to celebrate the Anniversary of the Glorious Battle fought on the Plains of Abraham; and the other on the first Tuesday in February, being intended to commemorate the Battle fought on the Heights of Queenston, where the heroic Brock and his gallant Aide-de-Camp, Col. McDonell, fell in

defence of the Province.—By the first of these Battles the Canadas were conquered—and by the latter, preserved to the British Crown. At these two stated meetings the Society shall dine together, and the expense thereof shall be defrayed by issuing tickets of admission at a price to be regulated by the Committee. The first Dinner shall take place on the ensuing anniversary in February.

9th. At every general meeting, each member may introduce one or more visitors, on paying for his or their tickets; but no person qualified to be proposed as a member of the Society shall be admitted as a visitor.

10th. Whenever occasion shall require, a special general meeting of the Society shall be holden by order of the Committee or the major part of them, assembled at any of their meetings.

11th. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, with any fifteen or more members of the Society, shall compose a general meeting.

12th. The election of Office bearers, shall take place in each year at a general meeting to be called on the first Tuesday in September, in order that they may on the anniversary in that month assume the duties of the offices to which they shall be respectively elected.

13th. At the general meetings of the Society, members are recommended to be dressed in the ancient costume of the Gael or Celts, so far as they may find it convenient to do so. Officers, naval and military, shall be entitled to attend in uniform.

14th. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society, shall be proposed at one of the general or special general meetings of the same, or at any meeting of the committee, and at no other time, by one member of the Society and seconded by another, who shall insert in a book, kept for that purpose, the name, qualification, and place of abode of such person, together with their own names; and each of the persons so proposed shall be severally put in nomination at the next ensuing general, or special general meeting, and the members then present shall proceed to a ballot; and such persons shall be declared as duly elected, as shall appear to be approved of by three parts in four of the members balloting.

15. In case it shall be the unanimous desire of the members present at such election that the ballot should be dispensed with, and that the person then in nomination should be elected a member of the Society, such person so elected shall be deemed and taken to have been elected by ballot.

16th. Every member shall subscribe to the rules of the Society on his election, and shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, Halifax currency, being his annual subscription.

17th. The Secretary shall keep a Minute and Letter Box, in which the transactions of the Society shall be regularly entered.

18th. The funds of the Society, after defraying incidental expens-

es, shall be applied to its specific objects, at such time, and in such proportion and manner, as the General Meetings shall direct.

19th. The Treasurer shall open a deposit account with the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, in the name of "*The Celtic Society of Upper Canada*," and shall, at no time, retain in his hands any sum of the Society's funds exceeding £5; no draft to be made on the deposit account but by order of the Committee of Management, and the Treasurer's draft to be countersigned by the Secretary.

20th. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Management to conduct the ordinary business of the Society—to audit annually the Treasurer's accounts—to make the necessary arrangements for the General Meetings; and in particular to collect information as to the most eligible plan for carrying into effect the objects of the Institution; to digest the information received by them into regular Reports, and to lay them, along with a distinct state of the funds, before each General Meeting.

At a meeting of the CELTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, held at the Commercial Hotel, on the 22d day of January, 1835, according to notice, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers.

The Hon. and Right Rev. ALEX. MACDONELL, President.

MAJOR LOGIE,

JAMES MACFARLANE, Esq., } Vice Presidents.

F. A. HARPER, Esq.

MR. A. McNABB, Treasurer.

MR. A. CAMERON, Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esq., Recording Secretary.

The meeting having taken into consideration the benefits which the Society would derive from having Corresponding Directors throughout the Province, the following gentlemen were appointed to act in that capacity.

H. Macgregor, Esq.

Allan Macpherson, Esq.

Wm. Robertson, Esq.

D. Mackenzie, Esq.

A. McDonell, Esq., M. P. P.

G. McDonell, Esq.

A. McDonell, Esq.

Rev. A. McDonell,

Napanee.

River Trent.

Belleville.

Peterboro'.

Cornwall.

Alexandria.

Sandwich.

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